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Antislavery Society

Proceedings...

~~1843-1855, 1859-1861;~~

~~1861-1865~~

(x 1880 incomplet , lacks Abstract of  
annual report, Oct. 27, 1839... c.f.  
.68 of Part 1 Index... 1812-1890 )



AN ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

1812

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AT a stated meeting of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, September 29, 1813, a committee was appointed to draw up an account of the nature of the Institution, with a detailed statement of its objects, for the purpose of publication, together with the petition to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, the Act of Incorporation, Bye Laws, &c.

The Committee having attended to that duty, presented to the Society their REPORT, which was read and accepted, and is as follows :



THE great benefits arising to the civilized world from associations of individuals for promoting knowledge, industry, or virtue, are universally acknowledged. It is an obvious truth, that men, without regard to nation, sect, or party, by united exertions in one general pursuit, may effect more in a few years, than could be accomplished, individually, in ages. They are so constituted by nature, that "human actions, and the events which befall human beings, have more power-

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ful influence than any other objects, to engage and fix their attention." We cannot obtain a knowledge of those, who are to come after us, nor are we certain what will be the events of future times; as it is in our power, so it should be our duty, to bestow on posterity that, which they cannot give to us, but which they may enlarge and improve, and transmit to those, who shall succeed them.—It is but paying a debt we owe to our forefathers.

From combinations of this kind, the old continents, within the last century and an half, have received and diffused more light and useful information in the arts and sciences, and in the natural, civil and religious history of the habitable globe, than had been exhibited to mankind for thousands of preceding years.

The first society of scientific men among the moderns of which history gives us any certain information, was established near the close of the eighth century, by Charlemagne, at his imperial palace in France, by the recommendation of Alcuinus, one of the most learned men of the age. This society in time was productive of many others; few, however, appeared, which were of great advantage to the publick, or gained a permanent establishment, till the middle of the seventeenth century. Many literary and scientific institutions were then formed, and afterwards greatly increased and spread through the several quarters of the globe. We will take notice of that class only of those societies, which had the same object in view, as the one of which we are members.

Irish historians have asserted, that “there was an ancient college of antiquaries erected in Ireland by Ollamh Fodhla, one of its kings, seven hundred years before Christ, for the purpose of composing a history of that country ;” and to this, say they, “it is owing, that the history and antiquities of this kingdom may be traced back beyond that of most other nations.” But the first society of Antiquaries, of which we have any authentic information, is that which originated in England in 1572, under the auspices of Archbishop Parker, Camden, Sir Robert Cotton, and others. Although it was not incorporated, its reputation gradually increased until the reign of James I, who, in turbulent times, “fearing it might canvass the secret transactions of his government, suppressed it.” It was revived in the year 1717. From this time the importance of the society increased, and in 1751, it was incorporated by the name of “The President, Council and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries” in England. “It is now in a very flourishing condition, consisting of many learned and ingenious men of the nobility, gentry and clergy, whose business, as members, is to discover the antiquities of their own, as well as of other nations.” Their council, says Mr. Rees, “consists of twenty one persons, ten of whom are annually changed ; the election of members is by ballot, by a certificate signed by three or more fellows being previously exhibited for six ordinary successive meetings, except in the case of peers, members of the privy council and judges, who may be proposed by a single member and balloted for the same day ;

and the choice is determined by a majority of two thirds. Every member pays an admission fee of five guineas and two guineas a year ; or, as an equivalent, a sum of twenty one guineas. They have weekly meetings. This society began to publish its discoveries in 1770, under the title of *Archæologia*.”

An institution similar to that of the Antiquarian Society in England, and for like purposes, was founded in Scotland in 1780, and received the royal charter in 1803.

There is a society of Antiquaries at Upsal in Sweden, which owes its rise to queen Christina, but its establishment to her successor, Charles Gustavus ; its design is to collect and illustrate the antiquities of that country, and the northern languages. Another was instituted at Copenhagen, in Denmark, in 1742 ; its immediate object is to make researches into, and explain the antiquities and history of that country. It is patronized by the king.—An Academy of Antiquities exists at Cortona, in Italy, the members of which are very respectable, numerous, and not confined to that country. It was founded for the study, &c. of the Etrurian Antiquities ; the chief officer is called *Lucumon*, by which name the ancient governours of Italy are said to have been distinguished.

There are in Europe many other similar institutions ; all of which, having proper funds, have been very useful. Many more for want of funds were of short duration.

An institution of this kind was formed at Calcutta in the East Indies, called the Asiatic Society, by Sir William Jones, in 1784 ; the objects of which are the antiquities, history, arts, and literature of the continent of Asia.

Among the numerous societies formed in the United States for the promotion of literature, the useful and fine arts, and other valuable purposes, it appeared that one more might be added, which could also be truly beneficial, not only to the present, but particularly to future generations—a society not confined to local purposes—not intended for the particular advantage of any one state or section of the union, or for the benefit of a few individuals—one whose members may be found in every part of our western continent and its adjacent islands, and who are citizens of all parts of this quarter of the world.

Should it be asked, what are the intended objects of this society?—We will answer in the words of Sir William Jones to the members of the Asiatic Society, “Man and Nature—whatever is, or has been performed by the one, or produced by the other.”—“Human knowledge,” says he, “has been elegantly analysed according to the three great faculties of the mind, Memory, Reason and Imagination, which we constantly find employed in arranging and retaining, comparing and distinguishing, combining and diversifying, the ideas which we receive through our senses, or acquire by reflection ; hence the three main branches of Learning are History, Science and Art.”



The chief objects of the enquiries and researches of this society will be American Antiquities, natural, artificial and literary ; not, however, excluding those of other countries. It must be acknowledged that the study of Antiquity offers to the curious and inquisitive a large field for research, for sublime reflection, and for amusement.—Those who make enquiry, and those who make collections in this branch of science, “ furnish the historian with his best materials, while he distinguishes from truth the fictions of a bold invention, and ascertains the credibility of facts ; and to the philosopher he presents a faithful source of ingenious speculation, while he points out to him the way of thinking, and the manners of men, under all the varieties of aspect in which they have appeared.”

As all things, which are in their nature durable, if preserved from casualty and the ravages of time, in a course of years will become antique, it will be also an object of this society to deposit, from time to time, such modern productions as will denote to those who succeed us, the progress of literature, the arts, manners, customs and discoveries in our time with accuracy.

Thus by an attention to these objects, which the society hope to promote by the exertion of its members residing in various parts of this vast continent, the utility of the institution will speedily be realized, and it may in time vie with those of a similar kind in Europe, which are now so justly celebrated. Each individual of the Society, we persuade our-

selves, will imbibe a belief, that its reputation, in a great degree depends on his individual efforts ; and will feel an interest in collecting and forwarding to the Librarian, the Secretaries, or to any officer of the Institution, such antiquities of our country, whether of nature or of art, as may be portable, and which he can obtain ; and authentic accounts of such as cannot be transported ; with such articles of modern date, as are curious and interesting, and will tend to aid the purposes of the establishment.—Justice will be done to the donor—his name will live on the records.

Among the articles of deposit, books of every description, including pamphlets and magazines, especially those which were early printed either in South or in North America ; files of Newspapers of former times, or of the present day, are particularly desirable—as are specimens, with written accounts respecting them, of fossils, handicrafts of the Aborigines, &c. Manuscripts, ancient and modern, on interesting subjects, particularly those which give accounts of remarkable events, discoveries, or the description of any part of the continent, or the islands in the American seas ; maps, charts, &c.

The decline as well as the rise of nations is in the course of nature—like causes will produce like effects—and, in some distant period, a decline may be the state of our country. A depository like this, may not only retard the ravages of time, but preserve from other causes of destruction, many precious

relics of antiquity, many specimens of the work of nature, and those of modern art, which once lost could never be restored.

For the better preservation from the destruction so often experienced in large towns and cities by fire, as well as from the ravages of an enemy, to which seaports in particular are so much exposed in times of war, it is universally agreed, that for a place of deposit for articles intended to be preserved for ages, and of which many, if destroyed, or carried away, could never be replaced by others of the like kind, an inland situation is to be preferred ; this consideration alone was judged sufficient for placing the Library and Museum of this Society forty miles distant from the nearest branch of the sea, in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts, on the great road from all the southern and western states to Boston, the capital of New England.

It is almost needless to observe, that a society of this kind cannot be supported with any degree of respectability or usefulness without funds—donations, legacies, contributions, and royal patronage, are the support of those in Europe, and have raised them to a state of eminence—and, it is not doubted that there are persons in America, who are as public spirited as those in Europe, by whose aid this society will be enabled to pursue those researches, so desirable, into the antiquities of our country—to make valuable collections of them, and of other articles proper for this institution, and to deposit them



in a suitable, permanent building, which it is intended shall soon be erected for their safe keeping; where they may at all times be found, and be, not only pleasing, but useful to the members of historical, philosophical, and, perhaps, of other societies, as well as to individuals.

ISAIAH THOMAS, *per order.*

WORCESTER, *October*, 1813.



PETITION *to the* LEGISLATURE. *October*, 1812.

*To the Honourable SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.*

THE subscribers influenced by a desire to contribute to the advancement of the Arts and Sciences and to aid, by their individual and united efforts, in collecting and preserving such materials as may be useful in making their progress, not only in the United States, but in other parts of the globe, and wishing also to assist the researches of the future historians of our country, respectfully represent to the legislature, that, in their opinion, the establishment of an Antiquarian Society, within this Commonwealth, would conduce essentially to the attainment of these objects. At present there is no public association for such purposes within the United States. The rapid progress of science, and of the useful and ornamental arts, in our country, may be ascribed in a great degree to the numerous public

institutions originated by patriotic individuals, but deriving their countenance and support from legislative authority. Such a society as is now contemplated, as its objects are essentially distinct from any other in our country, it is believed, may advantageously cooperate with, without in the slightest degree impairing the utility of other institutions; its immediate and peculiar design is, to discover the antiquities of our own continent; and, by providing a fixed and permanent place of deposit, to preserve such relics of American antiquity as are portable, as well as to collect and preserve those of other parts of the globe. By the long and successful labours of the College of Antiquaries in Ireland, their historians, it is said, have been enabled to trace the history of that country to an earlier period than that of any other nation of Europe. The researches of a similar society in England established at a later period, at times discouraged, but now aided and fostered by the patronage of the government, have not merely furnished food for curiosity, but have provided many valuable materials for the benefit of history, the improvement of science, and the advancement of the arts of life. Almost every nation indeed of the European world bears witness to the utility of similar institutions. To the enlightened Legislature of Massachusetts the Subscribers do not deem it necessary to exhibit more in detail the advantages, which may be expected from such an establishment within this Commonwealth—They ask

for no other aid from the Commonwealth, than the facilities which, in the pursuit of their objects, may accrue from an Act of Incorporation. As an inducement to the grant of these privileges, they beg leave to state that one of their number is, at this time, in possession of a valuable collection of books obtained with great labour and expense, the value of which may be fairly estimated at about five thousand dollars, some of them more ancient than are to be found in any other part of our country, and all of which he intends to transfer to the proposed society, should their project receive the sanction and encouragement of the Legislature. This grant which is designed as the foundation of a superstructure to be hereafter erected, with such other conditions as may be reasonably expected, the subscribers believe will ensure the future growth and prosperity of the institution.

As no injury can at any rate be apprehended from such an experiment, even if it should prove unsuccessful, and as it may be productive of much public advantage, the petitioners flatter themselves their project will not be discountenanced by the government of Massachusetts.

They therefore respectfully pray for leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of themselves, and such persons as may hereafter associate with them, into a Society by the name of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, with the privilege of holding real estate in perpetuity of the annual value of

fifteen hundred dollars, and with such other privileges and immunities as are usually granted by acts of incorporation to other public societies established within this Commonwealth.

ISAIAH THOMAS,  
NATH'L PAINE,  
WM. PAINE,  
LEVI LINCOLN,  
AARON BANCROFT,  
EDW'D BANGS.

*Sec'ry's Office,* } A true copy of the petition on  
*Dec. 3d 1812.* } file in this office.

*Attest,*

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Sec'ry Commonwealth.*

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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.*

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### *An Act to incorporate the* AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

WHEREAS the collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of curious and valuable productions in Art and Nature, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, aid the progress of science, to perpetuate the history of moral and political events, and to improve and interest posterity.

Therefore,

SEC. I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that* Isaiah Thomas, Levi Lincoln, Harrison G. Otis, Timothy Bigelow, Nathaniel Paine, Edward Bangs, Esqrs. John T. Kirkland, L. L. D. Aaron Bancroft, D. D. Jonathan H. Lyman, Elijah H. Mills, Elisha Hammond, Timothy Williams, William D. Peck, John Lowell, Edmund Dwight, Eleazer James, Josiah Quincy, William S. Shaw, Francis Blake, Levi Lincoln, Jr. Samuel M. Burnside and Benjamin Russell, Esqs. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, Redford Webster, Thomas Walcut, Ebenezer T. Andrews, Isaiah Thomas, Jr. William Wells, and such others as may associate with them for the purposes aforesaid, be, and hereby are formed into and constituted a society, and body politic and corporate, by the name of the American Antiquarian Society ; and that they and their successors, and such other persons as shall be legally elected by them, shall be, and continue a body politic and corporate, by that name forever.

SEC. II. *Be it further enacted, that the members of said Society shall have power to elect a President, Vice Presidents, and such other officers as they may determine to be necessary ; and that the said Society shall have one common seal, and the same may break, change and renew at pleasure, and that the*



same society, by the name aforesaid, as a body politic and corporate, may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend suits to final judgment and execution.

SEC. III. *Be it further enacted*, that the said society shall have power to make orders and by-laws for governing its members and property, not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and may expel, disfranchise, or suspend any member who by misconduct shall be rendered unworthy.

SEC. IV. *Be it further enacted*, that said society may, from time to time, establish rules for electing officers and members, and also times and places for holding meetings, and shall be capable to take and hold real or personal estate by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and the same or any part thereof, to alien and convey ; provided, that the annual income of any real estate by said society holden shall never exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and that the personal estate thereof, exclusive of books, papers and articles in the museum of said society, shall never exceed the value of seven thousand dollars.

SEC. V. *Be it further enacted*, that said society may elect honorary members residing in, and without, the limits of this Commonwealth. And that Isaiah Thomas, Esq. be, and hereby is authorized and empowered to notify and warn the first meeting of said society ; and that the said society, when met, shall agree upon a method for calling future meetings, and have power to adjourn, from time to time, as may be found necessary.

SEC. VI. *Be it further enacted*, that the Library and Museum of said society shall be kept in the town of Worcester, in the county of Worcester.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, October 23, 1812. This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

IN SENATE, October 24, 1812. This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL DANA, *President*.

October 24th, 1812. }  
Approved, } CALEB STRONG.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Nov: 2, 1812.

A true copy, Attest,

ALDEN BRADFORD, *Sec'ry Commonwealth*.

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### NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

*To the Members Incorporated to attend the first meeting.*

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*American Society of Antiquaries.*

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, passed October 24, 1812, Isaiah Thomas, Levi Lincoln, H. G. Otis, Timothy Bigelow, Nathaniel Paine and Edward Bangs, Esqrs. J. T. Kirkland, D. D. Aaron Bancroft, D. D. William Paine, M.D. Jonathan H. Lyman, Elijah H. Mills, Elijah Hammond, Timothy Williams, William D. Peck, John Lowell, Edmund Dwight, Elea-

zer James, Josiah Quincy, William S. Shaw, Francis Blake, Levi Lincoln, Jun. Samuel M. Burnside and Benjamin Russell, Esqrs. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, Redford Webster, Thomas Walcutt, Ebenezer T. Andrews, William Wells, and Isaiah Thomas, Jun. and such others as may associate with them for the purposes therein mentioned, were "formed into, and constituted a Society, and body politic and corporate, by the name of "*The American Antiquarian Society*," for the purposes therein specified.

And whereas, by the fifth section of said Act, the undersigned is "authorised and empowered to notify and warn the first meeting of said Society," therefore, in conformity thereto, he hereby notifies and warns each and every of the persons above named to meet at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, on Thursday the 19th day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to take such measures as shall be necessary for organizing said Society; establishing such Rules and Regulations as shall be deemed expedient, "agree upon a method for calling future meetings," and to act upon any other matter or thing relating to the objects of said institution.

ISAIAH THOMAS.

WORCESTER, *November 2, 1812.*

The members met at the time and place appointed, and the Society was organized.



## LAWS

OF THE

## AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

## ARTICLE I.

THERE shall be a President and two Vice Presidents. It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, of one of the Vice Presidents, to preside in the meetings, and to regulate the debates of the Society and the Council; to call meetings of the Council, and extraordinary meetings of the Society by advice of Council. The President, or presiding officer, shall vote in council, and also have a casting vote. The Vice Presidents shall *ex officio* be members of the Council.

## ARTICLE II.

There shall be seven Counsellors, exclusive of the President and Vice Presidents; any four of the whole number shall constitute a quorum. It shall be the duty of the Counsellors to direct the Corresponding Secretaries in the performance of their duty; to present to the Society for their acceptance, such regulations and by-laws as from time to time shall be thought expedient; to receive donations, and with the President to purchase, sell or lease, for the benefit of the Society, real or personal estate; to draw orders on the Treasury for necessary monies; and in general to manage the prudentials of the Society. It shall be the duty of the Council, to enquire concerning the characters of persons

living out of the Commonwealth, proper to be elected honorary members ; particularly in Spanish America.

### ARTICLE III.

There shall be one Recording Secretary ; and one assistant Recording Secretary ; and two Corresponding Secretaries. The Recording Secretary shall be the Keeper of the Seal of the Society. It shall be his duty to attend all meetings of the Society and Council, and to make and keep records of all their proceedings ; and shall keep on file all literary papers belonging to the Society under the direction of the Council. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretaries to receive and read all communications made to the Society ; and to manage, under the direction of the Council, all the correspondence of the Society.

### ARTICLE IV.

There shall be a Treasurer, who shall give such security as the President and Council shall require, for the faithful performance of his trust. It shall be his duty to receive and keep all monies and evidences of property belonging to the Society ; to pay out to the order of the President and Council ; to keep a record of his receipts and payments, exhibit the same, and settle with a Committee which shall be annually appointed for this purpose ; and he shall put the money of the Society out to interest, under the direction of the Council.

### ARTICLE V.

There shall be a Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, who shall give bonds to the satisfaction of the President and Council for the faithful performance of his trust. He shall receive, and have in his custody, all books, papers, productions of nature and works of art, the property of the Society. These he shall arrange in classes and register in a book, with a proper description of each article, with the donor's name, when the same shall be a present. No article shall ever on any occasion be loaned or taken from

the Museum; nor shall any book or other article be borrowed from the Library, except by a vote of the Council, and then the loan of such article shall be recorded, and a receipt given therefor by the borrower, engaging to return the same in four weeks, or pay a forfeiture, such as by a vote of the Council shall be affixed.

#### ARTICLE VI.

There shall annually be three meetings of the Society, viz.—one in Boston on the twenty second day of December, and when the same shall fall on a Sabbath, then the day after; one in Boston on the first Wednesday in June; and one in Worcester on the Wednesday next after the fourth Tuesday of September, at such hours and places as shall be notified by the Secretary. At the annual meeting in Boston in December, shall be chosen by ballot, all the officers of the Society to serve during the following year, and until others are chosen. At this meeting a public oration shall be delivered by some person to be appointed by the Council. [*The last section of this law is altered. The Oration is to be delivered annually on the 23d of October.*]

*Altered.* ARTICLE VII. *See page 24.*

At any meeting of the Society, any member may propose a candidate for admission, by writing the name of the candidate, with his own name, in a book to be kept by the Recording Secretary for that purpose; and at the next meeting such candidate may be balloted for, and on obtaining two thirds of the votes given in, shall be constituted a member.

*Altered.* ARTICLE VIII. *See page 32.*

Each member shall annually pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at the meeting in December, two dollars towards a fund; and every person who shall neglect to pay the annual tax, and shall suffer himself to be in arrear for three annual taxes, after having been called upon by the Treasurer in person, or by writ-

ten order, shall be considered as having abdicated his interest in the Society and no longer a member.

#### ARTICLE IX.

All meetings, standing or special, shall be notified by the Recording Secretary, under the direction of the President and Council, in one newspaper published in Boston, and one in Worcester, fourteen days previous to the day of the meeting; in which notification, the hour and place of the meeting shall be designated.

#### ARTICLE X.

In case of the death, resignation, incapacity or removal out of the State of either of the Secretaries, or the Treasurer, or Librarian, the Council shall take charge of the official books, papers and effects belonging to the vacated office, giving receipts for the same, which books, &c. they may deliver to some person, whom they may appoint to fill the office until the next meeting of the society, when there shall be a new choice.



### BY-LAWS.

*At a Meeting of the Society on the 23d of October, 1813, at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, the following BY-LAWS were reported and accepted, viz.*

I. THE ballots for the election of officers, and for the admission of members, shall be collected by a committee chosen by nomination, who shall assort and count the votes, and make report to the presiding officer, and he shall declare the result to the Society.

II. Every member who shall advance twenty dollars to the funds, shall be excused paying the annual tax of two dollars.

III. Every new member shall be notified of his election by a printed letter signed by the Recording Secretary.

IV. The Secretary shall record, in a book for this purpose, the name of the members, and the times of their admission.

V. All books and other articles belonging to the society shall be appraised, and the price of each article shall be mentioned in the catalogue.

VI. A correct copy of the catalogue of books and other articles shall be made out by the librarian and cabinet keeper, or by a committee chosen by the society for this purpose, which copy shall be kept by the president for the time being. And, as additions are made to the library and museum, they shall be entered on the catalogue and on the copy thereof.

VII. Every deed to which the common seal of the Society is affixed, shall be passed and sealed in Council, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary.

VIII. There shall be a temporary place of deposit in Boston, and in such other places as the Council shall hereafter direct, for the convenience of those who may be disposed to present to the Society any articles for its library or museum. Every article so deposited, shall, as soon after as circumstances will permit, be forwarded to the library and museum in Worcester.

\* \* \* *In conformity to this article, a temporary place of deposit is provided in Boston, at No. 6, Marlborough Street; where any thing left for the society will be received, and carefully attended to, by I. THOMAS, Jun.*

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*AT a stated meeting of the Society holden in Boston at the Exchange Coffee House, June 2, 1813.*

VOTED, that the 6th article of the laws be so far altered, as that the ORATION contemplated therein to be delivered on the

22d of *December*, annually, be delivered on the 23d day of *October*, the day on which America was discovered by COLUMBUS.

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*AT a meeting of the Society, at the Exchange Coffee House, in  
Boston, October 23d, 1813.*

VOTED, that the 7th article of the laws be so far altered, as that all nominations for members, shall hereafter be submitted to a committee of three. for their approbation ; and, if approved by said committee, the names of the candidates, with the names of the members who proposed said candidates, shall then be entered in the book of nominations, and the candidates may be balloted for at the next meeting of the Society.



# LIST OF OFFICERS

AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,  
OCTOBER 25, 1813.

—•—

[Annual Meetings for the choice of Officers are holden in Boston on the  
2d of December.]

—•—

OFFICERS *for the present Year*, 1813.

PRESIDENT.

ISAIAH THOMAS, Esq. of Worcester.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM D. PECK, Profes. University Camb.  
Dr. WILLIAM PAINE, Worcester.

COUNSELLORS.

Hon. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Medford,  
Rev. Dr. AARON BANCROFT, Worcester,  
EDWARD BANGS, Esq. do.  
GEORGE GIBBS, Esq. Boston.  
REV. WILLIAM BENTLEY, Salem,  
Dr. REDFORD WEBSTER, Boston,  
BENJAMIN RUSSELL, Esq. do.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Rev. Dr. THADDEUS M. HARRIS, Dorchester.  
Rev. WILLIAM JENKS, Profes. Bowdoin College.

TREASURER.

LEVI LINCOLN, JUN. Esq. Worcester.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, Esq. Worcester.

ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY.

EBENEZER T. ANDREWS, Boston.

LIBRARIAN.\*

\* By a vote of the Society, the LIBRARY, &c. are to remain with the President until a place of deposit is provided.

## MEMBERS.

- Hon. Levi Lincoln, Worcester.  
 Rev. J. T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard  
 Univer. Cambridge,  
 Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Boston,  
 Hon. Nathaniel Paine, Worcester,  
 Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq. Northampton,  
 Elijah H. Mills, Esq. do.  
 Elisha Hammond, Esq. Brookfield,  
 Timothy Williams, Esq. Boston,  
 John Lowell, Esq. do.  
 Edmund Dwight, Esq. Springfield,  
 Eleazer James, Esq. Barre,  
 Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Quincy,  
 William S. Shaw, Esq. Boston,  
 Hon. Francis Blake, Worcester,  
 William Wells, Boston,  
 Thomas Walcutt, do.  
 Isaiah Thomas, jun. do.  
 Dr. David Hunt, Northampton,  
 Hon. Oliver Fiske, Worcester,  
 Rev. Dr. Abiel Holmes, Cambridge,  
 Rev. Dr. Jedidiah Morse, Charlestown,  
 Rev. Samuel Cary, Boston,  
 Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, President Williams College,  
 Noah Webster, Esq. Amherst,  
 Hon. James Winthrop, Cambridge,  
 Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. Boston,  
 Samuel J. Prescott, Esq. do.  
 Hon. John Wheelock, L. L. D. President Dartmouth Col-  
 lege, Hanover, N. H.  
 Hon. David Ramsay, Charleston, South Carolina,  
 Dr. John Greene, Worcester,  
 Frederick W. Paine, Worcester, now in East Indies,



Dr. James Hugh Mac Culloch, Baltimore, Maryland,  
 Rev. Timothy Alden, New York,  
 Jacob Gourgas, Esq. Milton,  
 William Sheldon, Esq. Jamaica, W. I.  
 Sidney Willard, Prof. University, Cambridge,  
 Rev. Joseph Sumner, Shrewsbury,  
 Rev. J. L. Abbot, Boston,  
 Nathaniel G. Snelling, do.  
 Hon. Elias Hasket Derby, Charlestown,  
 His Excellency William Jones, Governor Rhodeisland,  
 William Goddard, Esq. Providence, R. I.  
 William Wilkinson, Esq. do. R. I.  
 Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq. Worcester,  
 Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, Hatfield,  
 Rev. Samuel Willard, Deerfield,  
 Lewis Strong, Esq. Northampton,  
 Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight, L. L. D. President Yale College,  
 Connecticut,  
 Benjamin Silliman, Prof. Yale College, Connecticut,  
 Rev. Dr. Jesse Appleton, President Bowdoin College,  
 Simon Elliot, Esq. Newtown,  
 Aaron Davis, Esq. Roxbury,  
 Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, New York,  
 Hon. Theophilus Parsons, L. L. D. Chief Justice, Boston,  
 Hon. William Winthrop, Esq. Cambridge,  
 Roswell Shirliff, Prof. Dartmouth Col. N. H.  
 Ebenezer Adams, Esq. Prof. Dart. Col. N. H.  
 Thomas L. Halsey, Esq. Providence, R. I.  
 Dr. Pardon Bowen, Providence, R. I.  
 Nicholas Brown, Esq. Providence, R. I.  
 Samuel Bridgham, Esq. Providence. R. I.  
 Thomas L. Halsey, jun. Esq. Providence, R. I.  
 John Lathrop, jun. Esq. Boston,  
 Isaac Goodwin, Esq. Sterling,

Rev. William Nash, West Boylston,  
Hon. Dwight Foster, Esq. Brookfield,  
Josiah Bartlett, Esq. Charlestown,  
Hon. Elijah Brigham, Westborough,  
Thomas W. Ward, Esq. Shrewsbury,  
Abijah Bigelow, Esq. Leominster,  
Abraham Biglow, Esq. Cambridge,  
Rev. Francis Brown, North Yarmouth.

[Those names to which no state is affixed, are of Massachusetts.]

## LIST OF MEMBERS, Continued.

[*Elected since October, 1813. Arranged Alphabetically.*]

- Hon. John Adams, L. L. D. late President of the United States,  
Quincy, Mass.
- Hon. John Quincy Adams, L. L. D. Minister to the Court of  
Russia ; Quincy, Mass.
- Rev. William Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.
- Nathaniel Adams, Esq. Portsmouth, Newhampshire.
- Profes. Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Philadelphia, Penn.
- William Barton, Esq. Philadelphia, Penn.
- Loammi Baldwin, Esq. Cambridge, Mass.
- Hon. William Baylies, Bridgewater.
- Hon. Egbert Benson, L. L. D. Newyork.
- William Bigelow, M. A. Boston, Mass.
- John G. Bogent, Esq. Russian Consul, Newyork.
- General Joseph Bloomfield, Newjersey.
- William Bond, Dorchester, Mass.
- Hon. Jabez Bowen, L. L. D. Providence, R. I.
- Hon. Elias Boudinot, L. L. D. Burlington, Newjersey.
- John Leeds Bozman, Esq. Maryland.
- Oliver Bray, Esq. Portland, Maine.
- Rev. Jonathan Burr, Sandwich, Mass.
- Hon. Christopher Grant Champlin, Newport, R. I.
- Rev. John Chester, Hudson, Newyork.
- Dr. Abraham Clark, Newark, Newjersey.
- Hon. De Witt Clinton, L. L. D. Newyork.
- Hon. David Cobb, Goldsborough, Maine.
- Rossitter Cotton, Esq. Plymouth, Mass.
- Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D. Tennessee.
- Hon. William Cranch, Chief Justice Columbia District, Wash-  
ington.
- Rev. Manassah Cutler, L. L. D. Hamilton, Mass.
- Hon. Thomas Dawes, Boston, Mass.
- Silas Dinsmore, Esq. Agent of the United States, to the Choc-  
taw Nation.
- Hon. William Ellery, Newport, Rhodeisland.
- Profes. John Farrar, University of Cambridge, Mass.

- Moses Fiske, Esq. Tennessee.  
 Hon. Nathaniel Freeman, Sandwich, Mass.  
 Robert Fulton, Esq. Newyork.  
 Henry Ghan, Esq. Swedish Consul, Newyork.  
 Ebenezer Gay, Esq. Hingham, Mass.  
 His Excellency John Taylor Gilman, Governour of Newhampshire, Exeter.  
 Hon. Christopher Gore, L. L. D. Waltham, Mass.  
 Rev. Ashbel Greene, D. D. President College Trenton, New-Jersey.  
 Rev. William Harris, D. D. President Columbia College, N. Y.  
 Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, Northcarolina, Agent to the Upper Creek Nation.  
 Hon. James Hillhouse, Newhaven, Connecticut.  
 Dr. Gad Hitchcock, Scituate, Mass.  
 Hon. David Humphreys, L. L. D. Humphreysville, Conn.  
 Hon. John Jay, L. L. D. Newyork.  
 Peter Augustus Jay, Esq. Newyork.  
 Hon. Thomas Jefferson, L. L. D. late President of the United States, Virginia.  
 Samuel Jennison, Jun. Worcester, Mass.  
 Hon. John Coffin Jones, Boston, Mass.  
 Hon. James Kent, L. L. D. Chief Justice, Albany, Newyork.  
 Hon. Rufus King, L. L. D. Jamaica, Longisland, Newyork.  
 Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. Newburyport, Mass.  
 Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. Boston, Mass.  
 Nathaniel Lord, 3d Esq. Ipswich, Mass.  
 Tobias Lear, Esq. Virginia.  
 Hon. Judge Brockholst Livingston, L. L. D. Newyork.  
 Rev. Dr. John Mitchill Mason, Profes. Columbia College, N. Y.  
 Hon. John Marshall, L. L. D. Chief Justice U. S. Virginia.  
 Hugh M'Call, Esq. Georgia.  
 John M'Kesson, Esq. Newyork.  
 Rev. Burgiss Mison, D. D. Burlington, Newjersey.  
 Hon. Samuel Latham Mitchill, Profes. Natural History, Univ. Newyork.  
 Hon. Gouverneur Morris, Morrissina, Newyork.  
 Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D. D. Pennsylvania.

Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President Union College Skenectady, Newyork.

Hon. Elijah Paine, L. L. D. Williamstown, Vermont.

Rev. Elijah Parrish, D. D. Byefield Mass.

Hon. George Partridge, Duxbury, Mass.

His Honour William Phillips, Licut. Governour, Mass.

Hon. John Phillips, President Senate, Mass.

Hon. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.

Major General Thomas Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.

John Pintard, Esq. Newyork.

Samuel Wyllis Pomroy, Esq. Brighton, Mass.

Hon. John Reed, Yarmouth, Mass.

Rev. James Richards, Newark, Newjersey.

Hon. Edward H. Robbins, Milton, Mass.

Richard Rush, Esq. Attorney General U. S. Washington.

Hon. Winthrop Sargent, late Gov. Missi. Ter. Natches.

Eppes Sargent, Esq. Boston, Mass.

Samuel Savage, M. D. Barnstable, Mass.

Rev. Daniel Clark Saunders, D. D. President Vermont University, Burlington.

David Scudder, Esq. Barnstable, Mass.

James Seaver, Esq. Kingston, Mass.

Hon. Samuel Sewall, L. L. D. Chief Justice Supreme Judicial Court Massachusetts, Marblehead.

His Excellency John Cotton Smith, Gov. Connect. Farmington.

Rev. Isaac Smith, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. Judge Su. Court, N. H. Exeter.

His Excellency Caleb Strong, L. L. D. Governour Massachusetts, Northampton.

Hon. Joseph Story, Judge Supreme Court U. S. Salem, Mass.

William Stedman, Esq. Worcester, Mass.

Horatio Gates Spafford, M. A. Albany, Newyork.

Daniel Stanniford, A. M. Boston, Mass.

Nathaniel Spooner, Esq. Plymouth, Mass.

Charles P. Sumner, Esq. Boston, Mass.

Peter O. Thatcher, Esq. Boston, Mass.

Dr. James Thatcher, Plymouth, Mass.

Caleb Thaxter, Esq. Hingham, Mass.



On motion of Samuel J. Prescott, Esq.

## ARTICLE VIII.

A true Copy from the Records,

Attest, SAMUEL M. BURNSIDE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

AN

# ADDRESS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

PRONOUNCED IN

KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON,

ON

THEIR THIRD ANNIVERSARY,

*October 23, 1815.*

—♦—  
BY WILLIAM PAINE, M. D.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, A. A. S. M. M. S. and Vice-President of  
the American Antiquarian Society.

—♦—  
*WORCESTER, (Mass.)*

PRINTED BY WILLIAM MANNING.

1815.

AT a meeting of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY at  
the Exchange Coffee-House, in Boston, October 23, 1815—

*Voted*, That the President, Rev. Dr. Bancroft, and the  
Hon. Edward Bangs, be a Committee to express the thanks  
of this Society to Dr. WILLIAM PAINE, for his Address this  
day delivered, and to request a copy for publication.

---

Worcester, October 27, 1815.

DEAR SIR,

We the underwritten, in pursuance of the above vote,  
present you the thanks of the Society, for your appropriate  
and interesting Address delivered to them at their last an-  
nual meeting, and request a copy for the press.

With sentiments of esteem and respect,

We are, &c.

ISAIAH THOMAS,  
AARON BANCROFT,  
EDWARD BANGS.

WILLIAM PAINE, M. D.

---

GENTLEMEN,

The request of the Society, so politely communicated  
through you, I cheerfully accede to. Indeed, I do not feel  
myself at liberty to refuse a copy of my Address. Accept it,  
with all its imperfections, as the production of a member sin-  
cerely devoted to the Institution.

I am, with respect and esteem,

Your obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM PAINE.

I. THOMAS, Esq. }  
Rev. Dr. BANCROFT, } *Committee.*  
Hon. E. BANGS. }



## ADDRESS.

AS the descendants of the Pilgrims, we meet, with peculiar propriety, in this house, dedicated to the worship of God. The solemn prayers in which we have joined, and the impressive lessons read from the Bible, are calculated to establish on our minds a sense of our religious duties, which will not, I trust, be easily obliterated. Besides, to excite our feeling, the tomb of JOHNSON is near us. JOHNSON, respectable for his talents, and prominent for his wealth, was amongst the early emigrants, and was justly esteemed for his piety and wisdom. With respect to New England, he was an enthusiast. On his death bed, he rejoiced that he had lived to see a church of Christ gathered in America. He was the idol of the people ; for they ordered that their bodies, as they died, should be buried around his ; and this was the reason of appropriating, for a place of burial, the ground adjoining this Chapel, which was his domain. Surely he must have been a man of most extraordinary address and suavity of manners, to have enabled him to gain, and retain whilst he lived, the entire good will of the people. His wife, the lady ARABELLA, was in the dawn of life, with all

its fragrance round her, when she left, says Purchas, a paradise of plenty and pleasure, in the family of her father, the Earl of Lincoln, and dared a wilderness of wants ; and, though supported by great fortitude, she was unable to resist their pressure, or surmount the difficulties she was surrounded with, and died at Salem, soon after her arrival. What feelings, what reflections, does this object tend to excite ! I could wish to retain all the sensations I now experience, and to treasure up, amidst these scenes, something of that melancholy feeling which enchants me ! Yes, I love to retire back to past ages.

This is our third anniversary. It is unnecessary—it would be superfluous—at this time, to give the origin, and recapitulate the objects of this Society. They were declared in the Preamble to the Act of Incorporation ; they have been fully stated in the luminous Communication of our President, and clearly and ably detailed in the first and second Address delivered before you. This ground has been already gleaned, and I find it difficult to gather a straw for my sheaf. But with satisfaction I am able to congratulate you upon the general success of the Institution. Since our last meeting, we requested, and have obtained, from the Government of the United States, and from the Government of this Commonwealth, copies of their Journals and Publick Documents, which have been received by our President, for the use of the Society. Their ready compliance is peculiarly gratifying, and induces us to cherish the expectation that we shall

be deemed worthy of their future patronage. We have likewise had many respectable names added to the column of our members; many books to our Library, and articles to our Museum. The present state of the Institution may satisfy its members, that it is permanently established; that it is destined to be useful, and will have the countenance of the genuine lovers of history and literature. The only check to the rapid success of the Society, is our poverty. We want a house, and a permanent fund for the support of our Librarian and Cabinet Keeper. How to obtain that house and this fund, I know not.

I wish it to be distinctly understood, that the American Antiquarian Society is founded on the most liberal principles—is of no sect or party—has no local views—it embraces the continent. It solicits, and would gratefully receive, communications from every part of the world, which have a tendency to elucidate the events of past ages, or excite a spirit of research for information which would be conducive to the happiness of the present or subsequent age. It is to be wished, that every member of this Society would endeavour, by the most active exertions, to add something to the common stock of antiquarian literature; and may we, my respectable associates, never lose sight of the truly valuable purposes of our Institution. I wish, particularly, to urge the propriety, nay, the necessity, of procuring and preserving every antient manuscript and book of importance. And for this reason—that no one thing can so faithfully paint

the state of society, as such documents ; for the dialect and orthography of languages are continually fluctuating.

Having made these introductory remarks, you will have the goodness to indulge me in an address, diffusive, but not foreign to the objects of the Society.

I presume not to instruct, but I wish to remind you, in a summary manner, of the state of Europe at the discovery of America by COLUMBUS ; to point out the pleasures and advantages which result from the study of history ; and notice the first European colony in New-England.

It has been observed by the historians of the fifteenth century, that, during that period, mankind made greater progress in exploring the state of the habitable world, than in all the ages which had then elapsed. At this time, the revival of letters, the reformation in religion, and the revolution in the modes of learning and philosophy, gave mankind a higher sense of their importance. In almost every part of Europe, efforts were then making for the establishment of civil and religious liberty. Circumstances like these, taking place at that period, concurred to render the discovery of America an illustrious epoch in the history of the world. During the last seven years of that century, a New World was discovered in the West. In the East, unknown seas and countries were found out, and a communication, long desired, but hitherto concealed, was opened, by doubling the Cape of Good

Hope between Europe and India. In comparison with events so wonderful and unexpected, all that had been before deemed great or splendid, faded and disappeared. This discovery awakened curiosity, and enlarged the ideas and desires of men. Vast objects now presented themselves. The human mind, excited and interested by the prospect, engaged with ardour in pursuit of them, and exerted its active powers in a new direction; the spirit of enterprize began to operate extensively, and many were ready to test the truth of a probable theory by the most dauntless experiments.

By the universal consent of nations, this new quarter of the world has been called America. The bold pretensions of a fortunate impostor robbed COLUMBUS of a distinction that belonged to him. The name of AMERIGO has supplanted that of COLUMBUS. It is now too late to redress this act of injustice—it has received the sanction of Time.

It is a very singular fact, that the three great European powers which formerly possessed almost all the New World, were indebted for the discovery of their American possessions to Italians:—Spain to COLUMBUS, a Genoese; France to VERAZZANO, a Florentine; England to the CABOTS, Venetians. The Italians at that period, in point of maritime knowledge and extensive experience in navigation, were unquestionably very superiour to the rest of Europe. Of the descendants of COLUMBUS and VERAZZANO I am ignorant; but the name of CABOT is still heard amongst us. To me, it was ever dear! and one of his descendants still exists,



who has been as active in saving, as his ancestors were in discovering a country.

The character of COLUMBUS has been handed down to us in a manner well calculated to arrest our attention, and excite our admiration. Few men have distinguished themselves by greater ardour and perseverance. Possessed of a vigorous mind, he was indefatigable in his pursuits. His life has frequently been written; yet I have thought the following concise biographical notice of him not out of place.

He is represented as grave, though courteous in his deportment, circumspect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in his attention to all the duties and functions of religion. He joined to the ardent temper and inventive genius of a projector, virtues of another species, which are rarely united with them. He possessed a thorough knowledge of mankind, an insinuating address, a patient perseverance in executing any plan, the most perfect government of his own passions, and a talent of acquiring ascendancy over other men. All these qualities, which formed him for command, were accompanied with that superiour knowledge of his profession, which begets confidence in times of danger and difficulty. After much thought and great study, he matured his plan, which resulted from diligent inquiry and patient comparison; and being well convinced of its practicability, his enthusiasm was not to be cooled by delay, or damped by disappointment. Any man



of less ardour would have abandoned his plan ; for his discouragements were various and repeated.

But the brave and virtuous conquer difficulties by daring to oppose them ; and nature seems to have given him that elasticity of mind which rises higher at the rebound. Twenty years was this great man employed in preparing for this voyage, which he completed in thirty six days, without any extraordinary circumstance intervening, excepting that the variation of the magnetick needle was, to their great surprize, noticed: In all probability, we are indebted, for the discovery of America at that period, to the firmness of ISABELLA, Queen of Spain, in the support of COLUMBUS. Whilst she lived, COLUMBUS had a friend who was ever ready to throw her shield before him for his protection, and which she was frequently obliged to do. On this illustrious woman the Spanish historians delight to bestow the highest encomiums. They represent her no less eminent for virtue than wisdom ; and whether she is considered as a Queen, wife, or mother, she is still entitled to the highest praise.—It is painful to reflect on the subsequent misfortunes of COLUMBUS. His elevation to high rank, and the hereditary honours which he obtained from the court of Spain, excited envy, and created enemies, which laid him in chains, and embittered the last moments of his life.—It is not rank, it is character alone, that interests posterity ; and the name of COLUMBUS will command the admiration of ages, and probably outlive the power of the king-

dom that he aggrandized by his discoveries. Over his name oblivion will never throw her mantle.—Peace to his manes !

As there is no pursuit more delightful than the study of history, so there is no history so necessary and useful as that of our own country, which may be accurately traced, from its first discovery to this day, and whatever relates to it may be ascertained by the most authentick documents. Not so the history of ancient nations, which is so much involved in fable, that its study yields to the inquiring mind but little satisfaction. Its pages are read, but read rather to gratify curiosity, than to gain instruction. Indeed, we meet with such extraordinary events in the annals of mankind, as make us frequently doubt the most authentick history. In opposition to the above remark, I must except the history of the Jews. With respect to the writings of the Jews, Wakefield observes, that it is altogether undeniable, and it is a truth of the utmost weight and magnitude, that our accumulated discoveries in science and philosophy, and all our progress in other parts of knowledge, have not enabled the wisest of the moderns to excel the noble sentiments conveyed in the didacticks and the decretional compositions of the Old Testament—compositions, many of which existed, without dispute, before the earliest writings of heathen antiquity, and at a period, when even those illustrious instructors of mankind, the Greeks and the Romans, were barbarous and unknown. I confess, it would gratify me much, to be informed in what manner the contemners of the

Jews and of the Mosaick system account for this singular phenomenon.

It is to be regretted that historians and travellers have not taken the hero of Homer as their model. His advice to Ulysses, at the opening of the Odyssey, treasured up and attended to, would give authenticity to their narrations.

“Wand’ring from clime to clime, observant stray’d,  
“Their manners noted, and their states survey’d.”

Effectively, nothing is more instructive than history, if written with useful views, with good sense, and mixed with moral reflections given in few words, and rising naturally from facts.

In all ages, mankind have had a great esteem and veneration for antiquity. No object operates more powerfully on that curiosity which is the great excitement to knowledge, than antiquities of every species. If some have followed this study with too much minuteness, or, impelled by an enthusiasm naturally growing out of a favourite pursuit, have rated antiquities above their just value, their weakness cannot attain the good sense of others, nor derogate from the advantage of liberal and rational inquiries. By the study of antiquity, history is frequently explained, and sometimes corrected. Facts and manners are rendered more distinct, and their impressions become infinitely stronger and more lasting. Yet we must consider Antiquarianism as the younger sister of History, less sedate and more fanciful, and apt to be enamoured of the face

of Time, by looking so frequently upon it. But let not that be the conduct of her more sober disciples. Let not the sensible antiquary disgrace himself and his profession, by admiring greatly, and applauding fondly, what is only antient. The pencil of age may justly be allowed to throw a shade of respectability, and to diffuse an air of venerableness over the productions of very antient art. And we may appeal to the native feelings of every intelligent beholder for the truth of this observation. But this is all that can be allowed to the mere influence of time; and the antiquary that once oversteps this reasonable limit, sacrifices the dignity of sentiment to the dreams of antiquarianism, and gives up the realities of history to the fable of imagination. But we ought not, from the abuse of a science, to be induced to neglect its application to rational and useful purposes; and that such purposes may be accomplished by the study of antiquities, is sufficiently evinced by the valuable information which has been drawn from this source, respecting the history, laws, religion, manners and literature of a great number of antient nations. This study includes a vast variety of important particulars, too numerous to be mentioned on this occasion; although it is to be regretted, that on many branches of inquiry which come within the province of the antiquary, he must content himself with conjecture and hypothesis, instead of the certain testimony of fact. Competent and credible evidence ought, therefore, to be insisted on by every student of antiquity, and his vigilance against deception should be constant and unremitted.

The study of antiquity will ever rank amongst the higher pleasures of human life, and its real votaries amongst the most happy of intellectual beings. Fortunately, this is one of those few pursuits, in which delight and instruction are most happily united. No study affords a more ample store of varied information and liberal knowledge ; and its resources may be said with propriety to be inexhaustible. The interesting objects which open to the view of the antiquary, replenish his mind with new ideas ; and such pursuits make life pass as pleasantly as the uncertainty of human events allows to man. In tracing the productions of nature, and the origin and refinement of art, the antiquary enjoys the highest pleasure, and is never wearied in exploring the "*days of other years*," over which fancy delights to hover. Who can possess the faculty of thinking, and not wish to know the origin and the end of this world ?

Permit me to notice our ancestors. Persecuted at home, they sought and obtained protection in the United Provinces. Yet the love of country was so strong, that they preferred being under the government of England ; and, therefore, those of them who did not emigrate to this country, returned to Plymouth, one hundred and twenty eight years after the discovery of America. When we speak of our ancestors, we need not blush. Indeed, I feel an honest pride in thinking of them. Many of them were respectable in point of property, many well educated, indeed learned, and all of them pious and exemplary. At the time of the emigration of



our forefathers, bigotry and blind zeal prevailed amongst Christians of every sect and persuasion. Each denied to the other liberty of conscience, which all had a right to enjoy. To this we must ascribe the settlement and the present flourishing state of New England. That our ancestors were superstitious, I can easily believe; but that they, after having so severely suffered under persecution, should themselves become vindictive and zealous persecutors of the Quakers and other sectaries, can scarcely be credited. Yet such was the fact, and so says the record. This example teaches us how far a religious zeal, which covers the greatest crimes with the sacred name of divinity, is capable of misleading the mind of man. There is an observation of the justly celebrated author of the 'Spirit of Laws,' which is very applicable to our ancestors. He says, "It is a principle, that every religion which is persecuted, becomes itself persecuting; for as soon as, by some accidental turn, it arises from persecution, it attacks the religion which persecuted it."\* Of the truth of the above observation the page of history furnishes many melancholy proofs. But, who is perfect? Man is invariably the same, although his genius and faculties are diversified with infinite shades. The same passions now actuate him, by which he has been distinguished from his creation, and these passions are com-

\* I was reminded, since the delivery of this Address, by a distinguished antiquary, that WILLIAM PENN and ROGER WILLIAMS ought to be considered as exceptions to this remark.



mon to him, in all stages of society. They have caused the human heart to throb alike, under the steel corselet of the fifteenth century, the brocaded coat of the eighteenth, and the lighter habiliments of the present day. The only essential difference between the antient and the modern man is, that education, and the benign influence of the Christian religion, have enabled the latter more effectually to discipline his passions; and individuals at this time feel themselves in a higher degree responsible to society than formerly, for their orderly behaviour. Excuse this digression. I now return to notice our ancestors.

The hand of GOD seems to have been most wonderfully displayed, in preparing the way for the establishment of an European colony in this part of North America. At the time our English ancestors arrived, the Indian tribes on the seacoast had been greatly thinned by a fatal epidemick, and the fierce spirit of the survivors seems to have been restrained by its pestilential influence on the animal system. From this cause, the new colony in a less degree awakened the jealousy of the original inhabitants. The settlement, no doubt, was facilitated in consequence of this destructive sickness; for it is certain no opposition was made to the landing of the Pilgrims from Holland. On the contrary, the Indians readily reciprocated the friendly offers made them by the white men. They imparted to them the knowledge they possessed in the culture of their corn, and the simple means they used to sustain life; gave them a part of their scanty allow-

ance of provisions ; bartered with them furs for their European goods ; and sold them lands for a possession. Had a single tribe viewed, at first, their European visitors as invaders of their country, and entertained jealousies of their increasing numbers, influence and power, they might, and probably would, have exterminated them on their first landing. But jealousies of this nature did not prevail amongst the Indians in any very dangerous form, until the colony had gained strength, and were able to divert the machinations, or repel the efforts of the savages for their destruction. And when a confederacy of the Indian tribes was formed, which appeared to threaten the very existence of the infant colony, the arm of God was their shield. At the expense of many lives, they broke the plans of their enemy, defeated them in their most secure haunts, and drove those that escaped the slaughter of the battle, spiritless from the land of their fathers. Their persons now appear not, their names are not spoken in the land which they once claimed as their inheritance, and probably no individual can now be found who understands the Indian idiom, in which our apostle ELIOT translated the Bible. Yet few, very few, says Charlevoix, comparatively speaking, perished by war ; but they have wasted, they have mouldered away, they have disappeared.

Whilst the retrospection of the interesting events which took place amongst the early settlers of this country, teaches us to look with veneration on the wonders which God did for their protection, we must commiserate the sufferings, and the extinc-

tion almost, of the Indian nations through an immense extent of country. It is true these nations were savages ; they were destitute of industry and providence ; but they were patient under the severest privations, and bore, occasionally, with fortitude the greatest fatigue. They possessed not the comforts of improved society ; at the same time, the evils of luxury and habitual intemperance were unknown to them. To quarrels respecting property, they were strangers. The God of Nature had stocked the forest with animals, and filled the lakes and streams with fish ; these were the property of all. Upon the banks of rivers, and on the shores of the sea, they erected their temporary shelters, and partook of the blessing of the Parent of Nature. They were content with their mode of life ; they coveted no better. They were ignorant of many of the sublime doctrines of religion ; but they had some apprehension of the Great Spirit, and they paid their adoration to him, by such sacrifices as they thought would be acceptable. Their passions were not disciplined by the precepts of religion, nor regulated by the laws of a well ordered society. An enemy they condemned to torture ; with a friend and a stranger, they were ready to divide their last morsel. Such was the race of men that inhabited this land, when it was discovered by the European adventurers ; and in them we have a perfect picture of savage life. The character of the Indians seems to have been well understood by our ancestors, who noticed that they possessed extraordinary valour, but without conduct ; and the

love of freedom, without the spirit of union. They knew not the modes and habits that prevailed in the Old World, and they did not generally foresee the consequence of the settlement of white people amongst them. Instead, therefore, of uniting to repel or destroy the new colony, they rather aided, as we have seen, their settlement. But one amongst them arose, who had discernment to comprehend the interest of his nation, and to predict danger from the permanent establishment of foreigners. Perhaps those who handed down to us the history of King Philip's War, bore a part in its terrors, its dangers, or losses; every thing, therefore, which reaches us respecting him, passes through the medium of prejudice. But could we survey the actions of King Philip with the eye of impartiality, his character would excite our veneration, and his misfortunes call forth our commiseration. Philip, with the penetration of a statesman, saw the fatal policy of one individual tribe inviting the aid of the white men to conquer another, and predicted the successive ruin of the whole. With the feelings of a patriot, he adopted measures to drive from his country the common enemy; and with the resolution of a hero, he attempted their execution. By his lively representations, he formed distant and unfriendly tribes into an alliance, and made them parties in a war of extermination. Bloody, and for a long time doubtful, was the contest which ensued; but the whites ultimately prevailed. The patriot and the hero fell, and with him expired the hope of his country.—Thus, whilst

we are filled with admiration at the rapid growth of our country and the many improvements of our people, we cannot but mourn at the recollection that these are founded upon the ruin of another, which had a prior and a more natural right to the soil.

May the blessing of God descend, and rest upon the Indian nations which yet exist within the limits of the United States ! May he succeed the laudable attempts which are made to bring them within the pale of civilized life, and give them the comforts of improved society. May their minds be imbued with the mild and peaceable spirit of the Gospel ; and, under the influence of Christianity, may their hearts be softened and purified.

The zeal and courage by which our ancestors were animated, and the constancy with which they pursued their plan of emigrating to America, that they might here enjoy liberty of conscience and the blessing of freemen, is truly wonderful. And it is impossible, when we reflect, not to applaud the resolution with which it was executed. Represent to your imagination the feelings of those individuals, who were struggling with the affection which they bore to their friends and their native country, and with the desire to remove to far distant shores, that in solitude they might enjoy religious freedom, which was so unjustifiably denied them at home. Bound by a thousand ties to the spot in which they first drew their breath, attached to the place of their residence by the endearing connexions of relations and friends, by worldly ease and competency, how



strong must have been the motives which could have overpowered these affections—how urgent the causes which prevailed on the minds of these families, and induced them to break asunder their ties, to embark on an almost untried ocean, and to settle in a wilderness, where they were exposed to the fierceness of savage tribes, the rage of wild beasts, and the innumerable hardships of a new world! In all these trying scenes, our fathers trusted in God! His arm protected them amidst the perils of the ocean and the hazards of the wilderness.

The hardships and sufferings of the first settlers proved fatal to many of the Plymouth band; yet the survivors were strengthened by the arrival of new settlers. As the same cause which led to emigration continued to operate in England, fresh numbers were arriving every year, and multitudes, driven by oppression, found safety and protection in America.

Soon after, Massachusetts, and various other colonies, were established. The foundation of the colony of Massachusetts was laid in the year 1628. From that period to 1637, twenty one thousand two hundred men, women and children arrived as passengers in New England. In all probability, the population would have been greater, if the English government had not interposed its authority to prevent further emigration. "The wilderness and solitary places were made glad for them, and the desert blossomed as a rose." "A little one has become a thousand, a small one a great Nation."



In the year 1745, a remarkable interposition of Providence took place in favour of our country ; a year in which the military spirit of New England was most successfully displayed, by the conquest of Louisbourg, in conjunction with a fleet of British ships. England and France being at war, the General Court of Massachusetts, by a majority of one vote, resolved to attempt its conquest. Louisbourg was a strong town on the Island of Cape Breton, which the French had been more than twenty years fortifying ; and it had cost the crown of France more than six millions of dollars. This fortress, for its strength, was called the Gibraltar of America ; in six weeks it surrendered to the forces of New England. When the troops entered the town, and examined its strength, they were surprised at their own prowess ; and the inhabitants of our country with grateful hearts acknowledged the good providence of God, in the preservation of their army and the wonderful success of their arms. Sir WILLIAM PEPPERELL, who was the commander in chief, says, in his letter to Governour SHIRLEY, "The Almighty of a truth has been with us."

It has been generally considered, that the jealousy of the parent state was excited by this brilliant achievement.

The French government, after the capture of Louisbourg, became greatly alarmed for their colonies which bordered on New England. Therefore, in the next year, 1746, they fitted out a most

formidable armament, consisting of twenty ships of war, and more than 100 transports, filled, it is reported, with 10,000 disciplined troops, with a profusion of every kind of military store. The conquest of New England was the open and avowed object of this expedition. When the news arrived that this armament was approaching our coast, and that a British force for our protection was not expected, fear and consternation pervaded our land. The country possessed not adequate means of defence against the assault of such a force. In this case the protecting hand of GOD saved them. Ere the enemy reached the American seas, the French fleet was visited by a fatal sickness. Thousands of their men died, and the survivors became weak and spiritless. In this enfeebled state, the armament was overtaken by a most violent storm, and in the tempest was dispersed, and in consequence the expedition was totally defeated. The commander in chief died through vexation, or by poison administered by his own hand, and the second in command threw himself on his sword. In a shattered and dispersed condition the remaining armament returned to the French ports, and the English colonies were relieved from their apprehensions.

Never, observes the late Dr. Belknap, never was the hand of Providence more visible, than on this occasion. Never was a disappointment more severe on the side of an enemy, or a deliverance more complete without human aid, in favour of any country. Need I recount the favour of GOD to our country in their subsequent conflicts with the

French and Indian nations ? These are more than can be numbered.

Less necessary is it to place before you the many signal favours during the revolutionary war with Great Britain. Baffled and discouraged in her scheme of subjugation, she proffered, and we accepted, the rich blessings of peace on the basis of national independence. You well remember, or your fathers have told you of the names, the trials, and the sufferings of those days, and the joys, the congratulations, and the devout gratitude, with which peace was received. The Lord of Hosts, who has so often appeared for the salvation of our country, lives, and is the same to-day, yesterday, and forever. The superintendence which he exerted over our fathers, is extended to us. Let us be attentive to the duties required of us, and then may we expect his protection. Let us call into remembrance, frequently, past times and events. Let us study the character of our American ancestors, and we shall find, that piety and patriotism, righteousness and sobriety, were the peculiar qualifications which rendered them the object of divine favour and protection.

“Remember the days of old ; consider the years of many generations ; ask thy father, and he will shew thee ; thy elders, and they will tell thee.”

“Though thy beginning was small, thy latter end should greatly increase.”

“For inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers.”

“For we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.”

“Shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart?”

*Gentlemen of the Antient and Honourable  
Artillery Company !\**

AS an individual, (and I am positive I speak the sentiments of the Society) I am very much gratified by the honour you have done us, in meeting on this occasion. This event is peculiarly interesting to every American. Your corps is the oldest in America, and it this day unites with the first and the only incorporated Antiquarian Society on the continent, in celebrating the day on which our beloved country was discovered.

A most unequivocal evidence of your usefulness, and of the honourable principles by which your corps has been conducted, is, that it has existed one hundred and seventy seven years. I find, however, that it has been twice interrupted in its regular annual meeting. The first was from 1686 to 1691, during the administration of Sir EDMUND ANDROSS; and again, during the revolutionary war, from 1774 to 1786. Although many very important events have taken place in our country since the establishment of your corps, yet that has remained much the same. The motive for raising it was judicious, laudable and political. Our ancestors, with a fore-

\* On this day, the Society was honoured by the attendance of the Antient and Honourable Artillery Company, who led the procession.

sight that invariably marked their conduct, early noticed the necessity of establishing a reputable military corps, to keep alive the knowledge possessed by many of the early emigrants. This gave rise to your company, which has given to our country many valuable and distinguished officers. Its reputation to this day has remained unsullied. Its ranks have been filled by citizens of respectability. It has ever been considered as an excellent military school, in which its members are perfected in tactics and correct discipline.

To belong to a corps thus distinguished, must be highly reputable to the man and to the soldier. I have some pride and great satisfaction in saying, that my grandfather, who resided at Worcester, had the honour to command the Antient and Honourable Artillery Company in the year 1736. To preserve and protect its honours, must excite the ambition and vigilance of the individuals which compose it. To hand down its character and its rights unimpaired, must be the wish of all. To you, Gentlemen, are committed all its honours, its rights and privileges; and no doubt can be entertained of your wisdom to preserve, and your skill to protect them, for the benefit of your successors.

Long may your corps continue to be the ornament and the pride of our country; and may our government be able to say, that so long as it exists, we can never want officers to head our armies, or men able and willing to repel invasion, execute the laws, and maintain publick order.

*FINIS.*



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OF THE

## AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

*Elected October 23, 1815, for the Year ensuing.*

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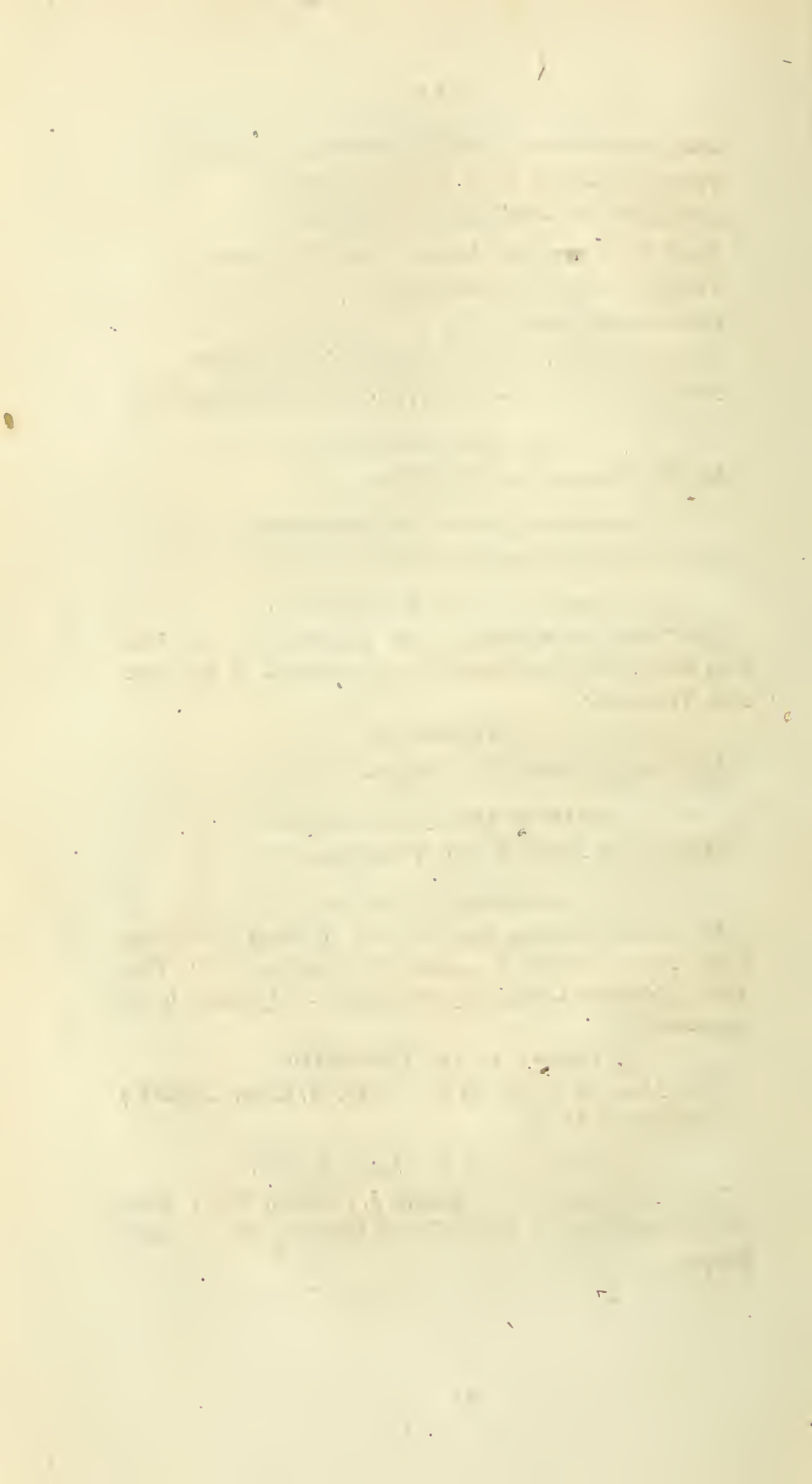
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AN  
ADDRESS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

PRONOUNCED IN

KINGS CHAPEL, BOSTON,

ON THEIR FOURTH ANNIVERSARY,

OCTOBER 23, 1816,

BY THE REV. WILLIAM BENTLEY.

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WORCESTER:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1875



THE manuscript notes of this Address, now for the first time printed, were found among papers of the author which came to the Society on the death of the late WILLIAM B. FOWLE. As they, evidently, had not been prepared for the press, the Publishing Committee have ventured to re-arrange some expressions, and omit a few sentences whose meaning was not clear. This paper has long been desired to take its place in the series of Proceedings of the Society at their periods of meeting.

The following vote, passed on the day of the delivery of the Address, is taken from the Records :

“Afternoon, at the

STONE CHAPEL, October 23, 1816.

*Voted.* That the Hon. Mr. Robbins and the Rev. Mr. Jenks be a Committee to express the thanks of the Society to the Rev. Mr. Bentley for the Address delivered this day, and to request a copy of the same for the press.”

At a meeting of the Society in January following, the Committee reported “progress,” and there the matter appears to have rested.





## ADDRESS.

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IN multiplying the associations of life, regard must be paid, not to the objects only, but to the means which they afford. Under the general name of an institution of Arts and Sciences might be included any researches which the public favor ought to embrace. Everything relating to man is history, but Antiquity regards a particular period of society, and may have its immediate and indispensable obligations. We have boasted of our schools, and every historian has given us the praise which our success has secured to us; but if the historian could have examined a book of antiquities, he might in a few lines have exhibited to the reader, not alone the effect, but the powerful causes which had concurred to produce it. From the neglect of antiquities we have almost lost the knowledge of the elementary books which preceded, in the course of instruction, those of the past century. And even our first historian, Hubbard, who was the first founder of a school upon appropriated funds, and was at ease in his condition, was reported to a most attentive biographer as a pauper, and as neglected in his old age; when he died the richest in his profession, and with greater acknowledgments from his charge than any minister has received before or after his times. No man could make more diligent inquiry, or employ greater impartiality than his biographer had done, but he had not the aid of an antiquary. The same thing is to be observed of the

son of the greatest merchant of the first century of our history. He gave his talents and a portion of his wealth to the college, and resided and died in Charlestown; and yet the value of these services, and of this character and influence, did not prevent the denial of these facts, when they were announced in the present generation, even by those who had high claims upon the public favor, and were in circumstances which might be deemed the best for information on this subject. We may observe further that the most flourishing university in our country so little encouraged the work of the antiquary, that among few of its sons are to be found the elementary books which were copied from the manuscripts of the most able instructors, and even presidents of the establishment, though these constitute elements from which the true history of the University must be given, and become of the highest value in connection with the true history of instruction in our elementary schools. Had the labors of the antiquary been duly encouraged, the best part of our history could not have been found at the present day in its present very imperfect state. If no study be more interesting to man, than that of his own race, and no part of it more dear than that of his kindred and country, the study in which we engage must have the highest commendation, particularly at a time when general neglect has almost excluded us from the best information respecting the origin of our own institutions, and the progress and means of our own prosperity.

The part I shall assign myself on the present occasion will be by the aid of the antiquary to correct some vulgar errors respecting the true character of the past generation. As that generation has too freely been represented as a race of fanatics, it has been more difficult for the historian to conceive how that which has been destructive in every other country, should have ultimately been so successful in this. And not having any proper aid from the antiquary, he is

obliged to admit causes inadequate to the great effect, and to leave hastily the whole in the obscurity in which he finds it. By fanaticism here, we do not intend any opinions of ancient or modern times, or of any nation, but that impulse from imagination that acknowledges no restraint from civil authority or the knowledge the age in which it appears—that is blind, impetuous, and dangerous.

When our settlements began, they soon perceived the favorable opportunities to promote their independence. The only difficulty was political, from the consideration of the allegiance they owed to the country from which they came, and from the dangers of powerful neighbors. But this difficulty did not prevent very important measures to hasten the time in which it might be accomplished, or very serious projects respecting the manner of it. The first project was from Mr. Williams, who, regardless of every prejudice in his time, was for a new civil constitution, and an open separation from all ecclesiastical dominion. The spirit we might commend, but not the means. More was due to what men were, and much more to what they might become. It was fanaticism which opposed itself to this project, because it was too bold on points on which fanaticism could then take no instruction. It failed, and we need say no more at present about it.

We cannot refuse to admire the first project, and to declare that it was not a civil investigation that frustrated it. The next became more successful, as it threatened nothing to fanaticism, and was executed without alarm to civil prejudices; and it may be considered as that begun in the time of Mr. Peters. This embraced three objects: the greatest commercial activity, the display of mercantile wealth, and the substitution of civil for religious festivities; and the antiquary will tell us that these three objects were most remarkably accomplished in the first generation. For the attainment of the first it was necessary to command the wealth collected

in the country, belonging to the richest settlers, and obtained from the best directed industry. We know not a circumstance that can be added to those which this project employed. The Capital had not assumed a mercantile superiority. In the negotiations of the country respecting its commercial interests, it employed the activity it found in Mr. Peters and his friends. Possessed of the claims of precedence in civil affairs, and holding the university in its neighborhood, it granted the full use of all the public stock to those who were content with the use, and really rewarded the Capital by transplanting, in the event, the greatest wealth into its bosom, with a large portion of that which was retained, after it had circulated in its own channels. We find, as early as 1658, a large importation for the two chief towns, in three ships from England only, amounting to six thousand pounds sterling. The country had not then, in this part of it, any settlement which had existed one-third of a century. The whole character of this commerce the antiquary may assist to develop, and may exhibit it in all the correct forms in which business was done in the best houses of London, or Amsterdam, or the most established marts of Europe.

But as the existence of this commerce has not been doubted, we may at present entertain ourselves more properly with the exhibition of mercantile wealth, from which we are to collect the extent of its influence upon public manners. We have too long been taught to believe that at first every thing bore the marks of a poverty, which, though voluntary, was real; that the austerity of manners did well enough agree with the horrors of a wilderness, being content only to supply the first wants, and erect a cabin which the waste of fuel rendered inhabitable. But what shall we say when we discover what articles an inventory of a first settler did embrace? The nature of the argument obliges an enumeration with which we here might be inclined to dispense, but with which they who wish plenary evidence may



be satisfied. Nor is it a solitary example. It is the exact measure at which wealth held its reputation.

At the mansion house we find every description of out-houses, adapted to every domestic convenience. For business we find the upper and lower warehouses and wharf, and the accommodations which belong to them. We are then carried to the store chamber, in which supplies are abundant. In the mansion house we find every apartment designated for its exclusive purposes. In the old hall we find floors of great firmness, walls covered with panels which fill their whole height, and windows of large dimensions and deep seats, measuring the whole thickness of the frames and the work around them. We then ascend to the Red chamber, the Glass chamber, passing the Hall chamber and Corner chambers, leaving below, besides rooms for domestic services, the counting-house and entry. Above are all the conveniences for the many servants employed in the house. Of the articles which the domestic furniture includes we may reckon above 70 articles of plate of every description, giving 1056 ounces, equal to £352. In the out-houses we find places for the family horse, and whatever may increase domestic enjoyment. Nor are these pleasures solitary. The life of the town is assisted by all the advantages of adjacent farms and cultivated territory. One farm a few miles from home has 200 acres; another at a greater distance, 800 acres. Houses and lands, besides, were holden by various claims, or under leases. Nor among the stores of the family do we find less than three pipes of Madeira reserved for domestic use. An inventory of 70 pages is entitled to so much notice. But this quotation would be less pertinent were it without example. We might adduce the same things from other estates, and if in some of them the amount might be less, it would not be because any articles we have enumerated were omitted. Such houses as yet remain, erected in the first century, give ample confirmation to these legal records

of wealth. We are not to suppose that this wealth, so displayed, had not everything which could aid its duration and give it the perfection of which the age was capable. We find, in the many Corinthian capitals, that the huge Gothic coverings had not obliged them to forget the effect which a whole front could receive from the just elevation of Grecian orders; and the rudeness of the wilderness had not made them forget the regular pavements on which their buildings were approached.

But the accommodations of the possessor did not terminate with the habitation in which he dwelt. The ornaments of person were as well known and as eagerly sought as in any age, and the antiquary may produce letters from the most devout families, and even from the families of ministers, in which the taste of the greatest city in the world is as earnestly consulted as to dress and colors as we could imagine it might be in an age of luxury and beauty. Nor was the severity of republican manners allowed to interfere with these indulgences, and these enjoyments of wealth and beauty. The destruction of such good things under the pretence of zeal, would have been more extravagant in that age than in our own. Such as have seen the wives of elders, who survived to the past century, well know that no persons were more rich in their apparel, or more careful of respect at home and abroad. The effects were not limited. In religious assemblies, the magistrates and citizens in commission had their special seats, and the valuation of estates was seen, not barely in the records of office, but in public meetings, and even in the catalogues of their rising institutions of education. Whatever could thus have influence upon the whole character of life, should not be overlooked by the historian, and the antiquary should be ready to supply; as without it the most false calculation might be made of the condition of society and of the real means of its advancement to that state which may command our respect and admiration.

But another subject yet lies before us, which will disclose not barely a spirit of imitation, but the discernment which posterity will appreciate as belonging to character, if not honorable to genius and a refined civil polity. It is that to which we referred when we mentioned a substitute of civil for religious festivities. It is entitled to minute investigation, which at some future time it will undoubtedly receive. It is an odious task to impose restraints upon the passions of men, and particularly to attempt to change the expressions of them. Civil governments have preferred to associate public festivities with the religious principle, to become more sure of the act and of the principle. In Christendom this sentiment had lost none of its force at the reformation, and the same motives which had induced Christian nations to adopt the festivities of civil governments by changing, not the form, but occasion of them, would still urge an enlightened government not to forget all these experiments upon human nature. The purpose of our country was not to abound in civil festivities and the public aids of the passions, but to restore to the State, and to the institutions it adopts, the exclusive indulgence of all the festivities it would create. We might have expected from superstition that the ancient solemnities would remain, and from theory, that if they were denied all the pomp they had assumed to awe and engage the senses, the conviction which could produce so great a change, would wage an eternal warfare with every sportive scene and passionate indulgence. But what can be done by a sect, cannot be done by human nature. What Christian nations might allow to religious orders with benefit to society could never be imposed upon the whole social character. What the indulgence of the Church had made the duty of religious orders, was left in our country to private manners. What was then to be the substitute for the domestic observance of christenings and the solemn pomp of consecration? What was to reconcile the people to an almost total exclusion

from even the ceremony of baptism? What was to persuade them that the recurrence of Easter day and Christmas was not to divide the years, and that the canonical days were to pass without any notice? As commerce was to enrich society, the launches of ships were rendered important amusements of the people; and the entertainments on such occasions gave the men of active business an opportunity to excite the strongest affections to themselves by these public exhibitions, and by a liberal provision for the working men they employed. The expenses as reported to us, would be sufficient for some of our modern entertainments. Military reviews had all the attention of the government, and the articles of military dress have in some families been preserved beyond a century. They were occasions on which the rich revealed their love of honors, while they denied themselves no badge of office, and no ceremony which had been preserved in any book of discipline. The court days were not less festive than the military, and were celebrated in the most distant settlements; while the humble sports and generous feats of strength assigned to the annual period of their elections were as sure to be repeated as the diversions of a birthday or of a coronation. Such substitutes might answer for the sportive passions, but in the hour of bereavement superstition might insist upon all its claims. How dispense with the ritual of the dead and impose an uninterrupted silence upon the house of mourning, the funeral procession, and the visit to the tomb or the grave? How forbid the funeral anthem, or the devout ejaculation to the saint? Yet our fathers did impose this silence. After the last breath the language of prayer ceased from the lips of the minister of religion. He had no other office than that of every neighbor, to join in the same procession, or to take his place at his pleasure among mourning relatives and friends. The expenses on such occasions were the greatest which

in social life could occur. Every one provided for the charities or tokens which were to be his last gifts to his friends and neighbors. It is the fate of the antiquary, that, while he finds it necessary to exhibit such circumstances, they will be often thought too trifling by those who know not how to appreciate them in real history, where they may not even be mentioned. What should we think, in times of economy, of one hundred pounds in funeral charges, which had no other object than compliance with the custom? Should we imagine it was an age of poverty when custom required the purchase of 40 dozen pairs of gloves, of which the greater part were used at the funeral, and sixty gold rings, of which some were valued at five pounds, and none so low as half that amount? What shall we say of a bill which exceeded 400 pounds, and not far from sterling value? We have no occasion to pay such a price for redemption from any European customs we might discommend. The lapse of time destroys the spell which long habits impose, and we can enjoy an innocent freedom upon these subjects. But the danger of relapse will be an apology for the first settlers, which will be admitted by every candid man. And how shall we judge fairly of them if we have not their manners before us, and cannot assign the causes which were sufficient to advance their civil state beyond that of other European colonies.

It is to commerce we are indebted for the advancement of our settlements to that success which no errors of opinion could overthrow; and while it was able to yield such advantages, we surely owe it such an investigation as will lead us to put a full value upon its resources and its opportunities. If we are indebted to Mr. Peters for his concurrence in the measures of our commerce, we are not less indebted to Mr. Norris, his successor, for his aid to industry in the arts by which the commerce of our settlements was assisted; and we cannot have better evidence of the general interest than the relapse into the greatest domestic



danger upon the decline of commerce, and the general fears which the revolution in England seemed to occasion. All the great houses of commerce had establishments in the Capital, and conducted all their business in this manner. They established some of their children, and possessed houses, stores, and wharves, by which their business had the same ample advantages, in different situations, and even upon such parts of the shore as supplied lumber, or fish, or any thing which could be valuable in the market. Never do we discover greater anxiety than after the restoration, when the monarch proposed to unite a part of the present province of Maine to the government of New York, with which before no serious competition had arisen. The first thing was to provide competent ship-builders, and each settlement was ambitious to claim the best specimens of naval architecture; but the enterprise of Mr. Peters soon produced a ship of 300 tons, and the timber hills are still known from which he supplied his workmen. The artificers of that day still have posterity in the same occupations; and from them have been obtained the models of their vessels, the price of tonnage, and all the articles supplied in the market for ship-building. We find by arrivals at Boston, from Europe, the value of the commerce during the commonwealth. We find one cargo invoiced 2949£.; three company ships at 3437£.; one at 1666£.; another at 1387£.; another at 5835£.; another at 2975£. Voyages to France are mentioned, as well as to England. The three ships, Prudence, Mary, and Speedwell, are reckoned at 4943£.; the Trial to France at 1328£. and America to France 3825£. We content ourselves with a cursory notice, from which we may infer to what amount voyages in the first generation had arisen.

We are led to inquire about the domestic trade, and we find early from the families of Endicott and Hathorne, persons residing in Maine to secure the lumber trade. The history of this trade will give the value of the first purchases

in that country, and the extent of their conflicting claims. At one time a merchant had debts at the Eastward amounting to above 1200£. in sums advanced in the lumber trade. The agreements with the logmen give the same general character to the trade which it still retains. The fishing voyages were made in four fares, and the stock and respective fares were made out great and small generals, as at the present time. The greatest care was taken to reserve on the shores the most suitable lots of land for the fishery, which gave employment to many hands ashore; and the regulations prevented any purchases which should give exclusive privileges in particular places, so that the great changes which arose from the different location of settlements, were due to the different localities of the fishing business. The fishery at home was so settled into a system that the gains were chiefly with those who could ship to a market after making their purchases from the fishermen. The business, from its regularity, soon became the exclusive or general employment of whole settlements, to which it gave its own manners and character; raising, as in Europe, a most hardy and enterprising race for all naval adventures.

The commerce in America soon became greatest in small vessels, even those employed in the fishery with the West Indies. Barbadoes appears at the most early period very often on the books of the merchant. It was at a later time that conquest gave to the English Jamaica, which soon became a favorite island. In one of the Ketches in the first West India voyages, we find Pork, Mackerel, Bass, Cod, Tar, Flour, Peas, Oil, and Butter, invoiced at 253£. The whole in quarters at 469£. Voyages were made to other islands in the West Indies, as the laws of trade and prospects of success did admit, and also to the Madeira Islands, and the islands of its neighborhood, particularly Fayal. The trade to Bilboa, in the Bay of Biscay, was also early

known and much used, as well as the trade to other parts of Spain and to Portugal.

With whatever interest we regard the foreign trade, we may find there the causes which have concurred to produce the union of our States, as these appear in the different periods of our history from the beginning. Though it be true that our existence under the same government must have supplied the most powerful causes of union, yet it is evident that our rapid progress did at every period obtain for us advantages never derived from this same government. The political wisdom which resigned to the British nation the settlements which the Dutch and the Swedes had made in the most flourishing part of our country, was directed by the slow growth of those plantations, and the higher value of our own. The same policy arrested the regions in the North, which had been possessed by the French, and those which had been held by the Spaniards in the South. And it is the same condition of things which has given to the States, since the revolution, the extensive regions of Louisiana. Whatever any portion of the Southern States may claim from the priority of date to their settlements, we trust it will not be questioned that they were inferior to us in their commerce at the period of which we treat, and if they have not been indebted to our example, they must confess they were later in the school of commerce than ourselves.

Our first southern voyages were to Virginia, under which name was included the southern portion of the States, as the whole, our own territory included, was South and North Virginia. We soon find clearances for Virginia and Maryland. For a century these voyages were made by our fishermen in the winter season in their fishing craft, and often upon freight. The principal articles were corn and pork and naval stores, which were brought for domestic consumption. Our own trade was much limited, even at a later

period, by the habits which had been formed in the first generation.

The trade with New York began as the first generation was passing off. While a Dutch settlement, we have evidence enough of the jealousy towards it which New England maintained. But when all claims beyond its immediate territories had ceased, in 1665, the spirit of commerce conceived a new opportunity for trade. The Dutch West India Company failed at the time our commerce began. They had not agreed upon their limits till 1650, and had not time to restore confidence before the union under the same government. We find goods advertised to New York in 1665, and a freight paid to the same place for 30£; the adventure being more than seven times that sum. Another freight was paid in another vessel in the same year. We discover the uncertain character of this commerce in the payment of cash, and we observe that two pipes of wine found a good market. These seem to have been some of the measures to open a commerce which has since been of great value to the Union, and the intercourse never afterwards was long interrupted.

The trade with Rhode Island plantations, and with Connecticut, was adventured by the same merchants, and had continued from the beginning. But as many of their sailors were from our plantations, similarity of habits had brought many of their vessels into our ports, and of our vessels into their own in turn. The Ketch beginning was upon such voyages, and we find orders expressed to go to the southward to fall into the sound of Rhode Island and of Connecticut, to make up their cargo of Wheat, Corn and Pork. The freights for fish to the Isles of Shoals, and for Piscataqua and Portsmouth and Great Island, which were early in a flourishing condition from the fishery, are often mentioned. In the same manner visits were made to Cape Sable on the coast below us. Our adventurers often suffered from

the Indians in the higher latitudes. It was at a later period that the whale fishery had vessels from all our ports, but the oil which was procured was always in our ports. The whole view of an infant people in such progress may yield impressions very favorable to their industry.

One thing is very honorable to the character of our first merchants, and it was the unbounded credit they gave to each other. Whatever was judged expedient for a voyage, and was to be found in the possession of any other merchant it was obtained upon credit, or the owner was invited to become interested in the voyage which it could render productive. We often find sums as large as the whole amount of property upon credit, without any embarrassment to the merchant, if the articles he might require were in the market. This confidence was not confined to business. All the supplies which are necessary to domestic life, are obtainable in the smallest quantities, while we find the greatest luxuries furnished as the occasions or wishes of neighbors may require. Hardly a wine of any quality could be named that could not be found, and it was no part of their temperance to live penuriously, but to have the best without abuse and with friendship.

It is an inquiry that will be made on this subject, were the benefits derived by society contemplated by those who were the instruments of them, or were they only in pursuit of wealth, regardless of the general advantages which might arise to the whole community? It is upon the answer to this inquiry that their highest value must depend. It is a known and acknowledged truth, that the greatest merchants were the greatest benefactors of the infant colony. The proudest building of our capital was the donation of a merchant, and the greatest merchant of Salem not only was liberal on all great occasions, but he assisted in building places of worship, in erecting a college, and in endowments of both college and schools; and his example was followed



by his posterity without any diminished effort. The character gained in the first days of our existence has served as the guardian of our better years, and of our richest hopes. The son of Mr. Brown was supplied from the wealth of his father, and gave his best services to the college and to the churches. Though he accepted no pastoral charge, he performed all its duties, and honored the college and the churches, as well by his services as by his bounty. It would be odious to distinguish families, but what families have done more honor to our country and to our college than those of Leverett or Winthrop! The civil and military and learned professions have had their greatest ornaments from such families as possessed the wealth of the country, and this had no other source but its commerce. Public honors had not in that age rich endowments. From the bounty of the rich our public institutions were maintained, and education in the first generation had all the assistance which enlightened Europe could afford. Says Mr. Peters, writing to Deacon Orne, my desire is that my wife should return to America, and I propose to follow. It was my mind that my cousin Downing should educate my child and dwell in my house. This person was afterwards a minister abroad in the reign of Charles the second. And it should be remembered that no dissensions in churches, no questions of military obligations, and no parties for family interests, arose from combinations among men of business. Their share in the confidence of the people came from the industry they promoted around them. We have not any works from the press to which we can appeal, as the press was almost altogether surrendered to the government and to the ministers of religion; but none of the public documents bring them into disgrace, or allow us to impute any public calamities to their interference. The people never suffered from their independence, and never were betrayed by any effort to corrupt them. It was in our towns that their influence was

most felt, and that the best schools were found. Public opinion has assigned to the ministers of religion the special qualifications for teachers of literature; but in the oldest settlement, scarce a year can be named in which the instruction of youth was not found to be directed by men who had no offices in the church.

In the military service we discover their constant pre-eminence. They seem to have inherited those honors. And this distinction, which began from the influence of character, has not been lost in our own times. Such honors were shared among the best citizens, who combined heroism with their agricultural pursuits; but in every part of our country we have seen the tendency of corresponding pursuits to furnish candidates for military promotion. It is not to bestow an undue share of praise, that this respectful notice is taken of an invaluable class of citizens, but to disclose how much the antiquary may do in restoring history to its truth and its simplicity. Enough is known of past events, and related in accordance with unquestionable facts, to satisfy us that it is from the active habits of men and nations their hopes must arise; that whatever office they assign to opinions, it must be to increase the public virtue of the age. That part of national character is the best which preserves industry, provides its means, enlarges its honors, and secures its blessings. We need not employ a single quotation from foreign history. We have only to examine our own. The dangerous opinion that the State has a religion to defend against the right of private judgment, repeatedly involved our settlements in imminent danger. One of the best friends of civil liberty was obliged to retire. One of the greatest men of the settlement, by the strength of his genius, gave authority to persecution. Had not a power existed to restrain this zeal, every hope must have been abandoned. Repeatedly the same spirit endangered that balance between the undiscerning and the wise, upon which public safety depends; and it was from the

aid which the interests of commerce afforded and the light it gave, that the balance was restored and the higher wisdom prevailed. Society still continues to need the same balance, and it is by the power we can command, and can suitably direct, that we accomplish the best good. It is not the quantity of the power, but the suitable application of it.

How much we are indebted to the vigilance of commerce for our present political situation is well known. What our gratitude ought to be to the agency which supports our public institutions, which prevents religion from all the degradation that superstition could introduce, which gives patronage to our arts, which excites domestic industry and rewards it, that preserves the fine arts for our manners, and the best amusements to exclude the worst, it is needless to declare. It is enough if the antiquary can show us our former obligations; we trust our own prudence will accept the same guardianship, and that the more we know of the true cause of our greatness, the more sure and exalted it will appear.

The arts which commerce would encourage, are such as best support its true interest. It could not expect in an infant country to rival the proud establishments of Europe. Its first independence must be of the aids which its first necessities would require. The prudence which would provide mills for the preparation of food, would provide mills for the lumber trade, and the necessary articles for the management of the fisheries. All these would be of little use without ship-building. This art was soon introduced, and we are persuaded upon the best instruction; as Mr. Peters, when in the Low Countries, had visited the works which the great Richlien had established when he endeavored to collect by every allurement, the best workmen in Europe into the French service. In the families of the most early emigrants of this craft from Europe, we

find only such books as were of later date than the first generation, and a few French engravings.

For a sloop we find the following proportions: Upon the keel 41 feet, by 15 on the beam, and by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the hold. Having  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the waist, a steerage and cabin, a rake afore and aft, and two ports on a side. Contract upon the last day of June, to be delivered afloat in September at 3£ 5s. per ton. Another, double masted, to have 50 feet keel, and the rake of the stern post before 12 feet, and the breadth of the beam 19 feet, with a good round bow under water. The depth of the hold 9 feet 9, and three feet between decks from plank to plank, a rising abaft for a quarter deck 14 inches, to come to the main mast; the wales to be 5 inches thick, and wale pieces to be as long as possible, and one strake of plank on the wales, and another under of 4 inches, and tract line of dead rising 7 feet 9, sweep answerable. All the futtocks (tuthucks) of white oak. No plank to exceed 12 inches in breadth when worked, timber grown to the mould. Eight pounds to be paid per ton. 200£ at laying the keel, 100£ at the wales, 100£ at the upper deck, and to make up the two-thirds in money at delivery, and the payment of a third in goods. Another with a pink stern in April, to be finished in August at 10£ per ton. Keel 42 feet, 16 feet beam, and 7 feet 8 inches hold. 100£ at raising, 100 when demanded, and last at finishing, with all the usual customs attending such contracts. A special regard is always paid to the quality of the timber. At this time the iron was an article of importation, though able smiths were in the country to work it, and perhaps in as great variety as at present, as it was employed in more domestic uses than in our times, and polished for the best purposes. The Spanish iron is sometimes charged at double the price of English, and always above it. The Spanish steel had the same preference. Canvas is reckoned at 30 pence a yard. The carpenters were led to combine very different labors, as may be

known from the following contract: The house that is to be built, must have the following dimensions. Its length 24 feet from inside to inside, and its breadth 18 feet. The length of stud 10 feet between wall plate and ground sill, with three lengths of joist, to jett at the end next the street 2 feet, with handsome pendulas. One gable end on the west side and towards the north end, together with sleepers for the lower floor. The frame to be completely raised, and the price in goods, 12 pounds. To furnish the house in addition to the plate, was the great quantity of pewter which was required, for which we have a ready substitute. Thirty-five pounds was not an uncommon portion; in some families we find 452 weight. The form of it differed from that in present use, as the dishes partook of the shape adapted to the separate use of liquids, so that the depressed part did not exceed a third of the whole diameter. The articles of plate were all imitated in this metal; and we find in the list, tankards, basins, salvers, dishes, plates, bowls, goblets, porringers, cups, pots, and spoons of every size. To riches and strength they added ornament.

Some of the specimens of painting which remain have nothing superior in the durability and combination of colors; and the art to which they had recourse, seldom gave them cause to renew their call for its aid in their apartments for several generations. The greater use of wood for the apartments very much confined the labors of the mason, who had seldom any opportunity to display his skill but in places which required more strength than beauty; the decorations on the parts of the chimney which passed beyond the roof being the principal display of taste abroad, as the hearth and the tile were around the fire. These seldom required repair. So great was the confidence in the cement, and so free its use, that no complaint was made against the smallest stones which could be used in a wall; and the unbaked clay and light bricks which were interposed between the two

wooden surfaces of the rooms sufficiently guarded against the exterior cold. The aid of the glazier was admitted more sparingly in private houses. Windows in common apartments were small, and differed more in the forms in which the glass was cut and leaded than in the size. The exclusion of strong light, whether for health or from habit, was never regarded as an inconvenience in any season; as it was thought to be as well adapted to cool the air in summer as to the confinement of the warm air in winter.

Things in ordinary use, both of wood and metal, were soon provided by the labors of artificers in the country, and soon became articles of traffic with the more Southern settlements. In leather, such articles as were required for common purposes were readily supplied, and not of an inferior quality. But such articles as were variously colored never were profitable enough for extensive manufacture. In woolen and linen, nothing could be found in daily apparel which had not been gained by domestic and female labor; but it was no cause of reproach to wear on great occasions the cloths from the best foreign manufactures, and to continue them in families for special use in many generations. This ambition was by no means exclusive, and every honest citizen was commended for it; particularly if he received such a valuable inheritance from some worthy ancestor. A love of ancestors was in everything encouraged. The walls of the wealthy were hung with the full-length portraits of their progenitors. Figures less than life-size were seldom seen, and it is upon this account we have so few heads of the first settlers. When the first painting was defaced, the picture was lost. It was not till the second century that the engraver was taught to preserve by many copies the supposed resemblance of a man whose memory had been rendered dear to posterity. Had the last art been coeval in our customs with the first, we should have secured many pleasures for posterity.



Of all the apartments, that for sleep was supplied with everything which taste or wealth could administer. No richer specimens of art and expense have been ever exhibited. It has been imagined that the fine arts were neglected, and should our own customs be the test, this might be admitted. From the manner in which the psalmody of the Church was performed, this inference was drawn. But it should be remembered that in all Christian churches the music was directed from the altar, and limited as the service by its canons, and that the protestant and reformed churches made no innovation. The first attempt to reform this part of worship was from the plea that the tunes did not admit variety of measure and expression. In the first generation domestic devotion was always accompanied with music; and no compositions passed through more editions than the simple poems which chastised all the passions into devotion.

Nor were they strangers to graceful motion. No invectives against any abuses ever excluded the song or the dance from families of every condition, and a greater proportion were acquainted with the movements and melodies than probably in our own days. The greatest difference in manners probably arose from the union of all ages. Everything indulged in for sport or pleasure was common to the aged and to the young, and no occasion supplied motives for separation. It was not imagined that passions which were born with us and brought up together were ever to be separated, but that in age they required the same company they had ever enjoyed. It was the cheerfulness of age that was the guardian of youth, and the sympathy was more blessed as it was perfect. What pleasure the antiquary has who can sit down with such company, and is not disgusted with some unusual ceremony, when he reads the pure sentiment that it loves! He can see all the affections in which he delights, though at first they may seem to speak

a strange language. With him nothing is disguised by its habit, or recommended but by its native claims. He knows the patriarch by his gray hairs, and by the charms of his countenance, whether he be found in the habiliments of ancient or modern times. He asks no table of chronology for the date, and distinguishes circumstances as readily as the merchant can his gold, or his weights and his measures. He can no more confound the man with his appearance, than the substance of a book with the sentiment of it. And he will no more judge of that of which he knows not the condition, than he would of the contents of an apartment into which he has never been suffered to enter. Antiquaries have been judged as our ancestors have been. They have been denied to be gold because they have not the same inscriptions as current money. It is because they are the pure and not counterfeit coin that we love them. They tell us, as we read them, when they were made, and offer themselves at their real worth. To others they are only old gold, if even this property be known. The standard and the value belong to a better judgment. To ourselves and to our country we owe more discernment. If we remember prosperity, we should know how it was gained. It is not enough that some cause be assigned, or that the report should not be questioned. It is the truth we seek, and the truth, wherever we dig, we would find. A single fact may dissipate error and set us free. Human life is a display of virtue and vice, and of truth and error. Genius has been busy with it, and talent employed in it; but genius has not possessed it at pleasure, and talents have not commanded it. Five are wise and five are foolish. The lawgiver surprises us with a theory of the passions and a project for a good government. The civilian makes the best of the laws as he finds them. But some mind that sees things exactly as they are, puts the smallest weight he can find on the balance, at the point which can move the world.

FIFTY-THIRD

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNCIL

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

MAY 29, 1839:

WITH THE

REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN.



WORCESTER:

PRINTED FOR THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

BY T. W. & J. BUTTERFIELD—ÆGIS OFFICE.

1839.

At a meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, held in Boston May 29, 1839, on motion of Professor Simon Greenleaf,

*"Voted,* That the Report of the Council, with the Report of the Librarian, and a list of the Officers and Members of the Society, be published for the use of the Society, under the direction of the Council."

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

MAY 29, 1839.

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THE Council of the American Antiquarian Society, in compliance with the provisions of the by-laws, on the fifty-third semi-annual meeting, respectfully submit their report of the condition of the funds, library, and concerns of the institution, at the close of the month of May, 1839.

The state of the treasury will be most conveniently explained by comparison of the investments and revenues, with the necessary and contingent expenditures.

By the order of the Society, at the May meeting of 1834, the sum of twelve thousand dollars was invested in one fund, and the interest was appropriated, in conformity with the appointment of the donor, Doct. Isaiah Thomas, for the payment of the salary of a librarian, for the purchase of books and antiquities, and for meeting the incidental charges of the institution.

Another fund of five thousand dollars was established, and the accruing income appropriated for defraying the expenses of exploring the ancient monuments of the continent, preserving descriptions of the remains of the aboriginal population, and aiding in the increase of the library and cabinet.

The general fund, now amounting to about three thousand dollars, remained, and was charged with current and extraordinary expenses.

The revenues are derived from the interest on these funds, amounting together to \$23,125; from the income of a principal of eight hundred dollars received from the donor in notes

secured by mortgages of lands in Dixmont in Maine; and from the rents of an estate in Middlebury, Vermont, yielding about fifty dollars annually.

The available productive property of the society, exclusive of the buildings of Antiquarian Hall, of the land in Worcester, and of the library and cabinet, which have a value beyond any estimation in money, is now \$24,725 04.

The condition of each of the funds is exhibited in the full and detailed report of the treasurer, Samuel Jennison, Esq., and will be seen by the following abstract of his accounts:

1. Balance of the Library Fund, . . . . .	\$12,945 13
2. Balance of the Fund of Antiquities and Researches, . . . . .	7,219 58
3. Balance of the General Fund, . . . . .	2,960 33
4. Amount of Mortgages in Dixmont, Maine, . . . . .	800 00
5. Value of Middlebury estate, estimated at only . . . . .	800 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,725 04

The yearly income is about fourteen hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Some expenditures necessary for the maintenance and support of the Society, are certain in amount and regular in their recurrence.

Among them are the salaries of the only two officers receiving any pecuniary compensation, which have been graduated on a scale of rigid economy. The Treasurer has had the responsibility of the management and investment of a capital of more than twenty-four thousand dollars, and the care of the receipt and disbursement of the interest, coming in and paid out in small sums. So prudent and faithful has been his administration of this department, that nothing has been lost, and the principal remains safely invested in permanent securities. During the last year the Treasurer has charged for his services, *thirty dollars*; a sum which would not be an adequate compensation to another for the mere labor of making the proper entries on the books of the transactions of business. The salary of the Librarian has been fixed at *six hundred* dollars annually. That officer devotes almost the whole of his



time to the discharge of his regular duties, and has been constantly engaged in promoting the objects and interests of the Society with a degree of assiduity, energy, and zeal, which cannot fail to produce the most useful results. It must be considered fortunate for the institution to have enlisted in its service, so much experience and capacity ; and it is gratifying that those who have been entrusted with the 'active management of its affairs, have sought the largest portion of the remuneration for faithful and valuable labors in the gratification of antiquarian taste and the reward of doing good.

The preservation of the buildings of the Society requires annual appropriations. The renewal of those parts of the structures impaired by decay, and the improvements of the interior of the halls for the convenient arrangement and use of the increasing library, will demand an annual expenditure not less than one hundred dollars.

With the ordinary success of collection and the usual liberality of donation, the sum of one hundred dollars will be required for binding into volumes, the tracts, newspapers, and manuscripts, and renovating decayed books, during the year.

The average charge of printing, if confined to advertising notices of meetings and communicating information to the members on subjects connected with the interests of the Society, will be small : united with the payments for stationery, postage, transportation, fuel and light, the aggregate may be estimated at about seventy-five dollars the year.

The necessary expenses will be about nine hundred and five dollars annually, as will appear by the following recapitulation :

1. Salaries of the Treasurer and Librarian, . . . . .	630 00
2. Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	100 00
3. Binding tracts, newspapers, and books, . . . . .	100 00
4. Printing, transportation, fuel, &c., . . . . .	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$905 00

When these sums shall have been deducted from the annual income, there will remain about five hundred and seventy-seven dollars unexpended.

In the former reports of the Council it has been fully explained that some encroachments were made on the original amount of the funds, under the direction and by the order of the Society. Two wings were added to Antiquarian Hall to furnish accommodations for the swelling collections, in 1833, at the cost of \$1,037 02: the publication of the second volume of Transactions, in 1837, containing the excellent memoir on the languages of the Indian tribes by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and Gookin's history of the Christian Indians, was made at the expense of about \$1,100: the edition of the catalogue of the library in a large octavo volume, required the payment of about eight hundred dollars. These disbursements, for objects of permanent utility, changed some portion of the moneys from the investments which yielded pecuniary revenue into a form in which they will afford an income of reputation, and aid the objects of the Society by extending the knowledge of its works.

The sums which have been received by the treasurer in money, amounted to \$23,661 84: the funds remaining in his possession, exclusive of the estate in Vermont and the mortgages in Maine, are \$23,125 04: the difference of these sums, being the excess of expenditure over income, is \$536 80.

The Council, desirous of restoring the integrity of the original funds, and considering the deficiency which had been produced by the expenditures for useful purposes, as a debt due from the Society to posterity, for whom they are trustees, endeavored to make a system of economy operate as a sinking fund for the redemption of the arrears. Between the May and October meetings of 1838, the balance was reduced by the reimbursement of \$211 15:—during the past six months \$55 96 have been repaid: previous to the annual meeting in October next, two hundred dollars more may be extinguished by the appropriation of the surplus revenue.

Some considerable extraordinary work will be needed on the roofs of the Halls, for draining the grounds around, and to secure the foundations of the buildings, which may absorb two hundred dollars of the disposable income.

A debt of two hundred and twenty dollars for binding two hundred and twenty volumes of newspapers, which has been recently incurred, must be drawn from the treasury immediately. A large portion of this sum will ultimately be restored by the collection of some arrears of interest not included in the accounts from which these computations have been derived : but this payment will, for the present, entirely exhaust the resources of the year.

From these statements it will be obvious, that it must be proper to forego the purchase of books, and to rely for the increase of the library on the liberality of members and the generosity of the public. The necessity of retrenchment, should prevent, for a season, the attempt to make any considerable publications. The interval of the suspended motion of the press, may be well employed in seeking authentic memorials of the relics of the aboriginal nations of the west, or the evidence of facts which have been supposed to prove the early discoveries of the Northmen in the east.

Whenever the improved condition of the treasury will permit new acquisitions by purchase, it will be desirable to devote the first moneys which may be saved from necessary appropriations, to extend one department of the library now deplorably scanty. At the earliest time when it shall be possible, there should be placed on the shelves, Lord Kingsborough's edition of the work of Augustine Aglio ; the folios of Frederic de Waldeck, on the antiquities of Mexico, the ruins of Palenque, and the archaeology of Central America ; and those other rare or recent works which illustrate the history of the southern continent.

Improvements have been made during the spring season on the grounds of the Society. The belt of trees flourishing on the front of the Hall has been extended along the sides and rear, and at no distant period, the library will be embowered amid the shade of evergreens, forming walls of perennial verdure to separate the still retreat of the antiquarian from the busy stir of the modern world.

Free access to the collections has been permitted to visitors.

During one hour of each day the halls have been open to every citizen, whether attracted by curiosity or in pursuit of information : during all hours they have been accessible to every student of history or of literature who sought the use of the library. The task of attendance thus imposed on the librarian has been onerous. It has been believed that such liberality would secure, as it would merit, the favor of the public for an institution which shared its benefits freely with the whole community.

An excellent memoir on the library has been presented to the Council by the Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., and is communicated to the Society with this report. It explains the accessions made during the past semi-annual period, the plans proposed for future collections, and the system of arrangement he has matured.

The extent of the library may be measured with some accuracy by examining the catalogue of 552 printed pages, enumerating more than twelve thousand volumes ; the value would only be realized by diligent inspection of the alcoves and study in the halls.

Among the oldest books in the collection, are, a treatise on natural history, unfortunately divested of the first and last sheets which might verify the date of production ; but supposed, from internal evidence, to have been printed as early as 1470, within fifteen years after the invention of metal types, and only forty years after the discovery of the art of printing ; full of grotesque cuts of the animals, plants, and minerals described in the text, strangely rude efforts of the first designers for the letter press of Germany : a copy, in perfect preservation, of the beautiful Venitian Bible of 1476 : the "Summa Theologia," of Raynerius, magnificently illuminated, at Venice, in 1486 ; and editions of the holy scriptures in many languages, esteemed to be rarities of typography.

The library has been enlarged by a gradual but regular increase, year by year. It cannot be hoped that it will ever be able to bear favorable comparison in the amount of literature or science, with the depositaries of the works of the learned,

founded in the cities, or at the universities, or sustained by the patronage of the federal and state governments. In some departments, however, the Society may be considered already rich.

The remains of the libraries of the Mathers, were many years since given to the Society : many " lesser composures " of the fathers of New England were preserved by these men of much learning, which otherwise might have perished. The late president, Dr. Isaiah Thomas, enjoyed rare advantages for gathering the works of American authors, and presented all his collections. A large bequest of German periodicals and books was made by the will of the Rev. Dr. William Bentley. One hundred and twenty-eight volumes, illustrative of the topography, local history, and antiquities of England and Wales, and of genealogy and heraldry, were recently bestowed by the President, the Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop.

About fifteen thousand separate tracts have been bound in 1,035 volumes of pamphlets. They embrace series of sermons, orations, anniversary discourses, reports of societies, festival addresses, occasional publications on religious and political controversies, and all those sheets thrown off from the press, so soon perishing unless carefully gathered, but which are of singular interest in illustrating the spirit of past times.

The collection of newspapers may be described as *good*, without fear of exaggeration : there are 1,251 volumes, many of them embracing two or three annual files within the same covers. Commencing in 1704 with the News Letter, the first of the newspapers printed in North America, the series of these publications down to the revolution of 1774, is probably more full and perfect than any other in the United States : since the adoption of the constitution it is extensive and of tolerable completeness. The limitations of the uses of the funds, have prevented subscriptions for the periodicals of our own times, and it has been necessary to depend, for the most part, on the generosity of individuals for the increase of the stores of materials for the history of the present. By the great industry and perseverance of the Librarian, valuable additions



have been made to this department, which are indicated by his report.

The efforts of the same officer, directed to perfect the collection of the legislative and judicial records of the several states of the union, it is gratifying to learn, have been crowned with success. It is understood, although not certainly known by any official information, that the series of public documents of Maine, have been made ready for transmission. The requests of the Society for the aid afforded by communicating public papers, have never been denied: but they have frequently been delayed and postponed. Should the object ever be accomplished, the student and statesman may be enabled to find, gathered in one place, the materials for the history of legislation and jurisprudence, and comparing the laws of the sister republics with each other, may obtain useful hints for social improvement.

The Society have many manuscripts; among them, some which are rare and curious. It is believed that these treasures may be much increased. There is scarcely a family of the descendants of the early planters coming from the fountains of population in the old world to spread cultivation and improvement over the western continent, who have not files and boxes of papers, letters, or memorials of the early wars, illustrative of history and biography. The improved diligence of modern writers has formed a just appreciation of the peculiar value of these fragments, which other societies have carefully gathered. It is believed that if the members could be interested to explore the treasures of the garrets, to procure copies of old records, and to extract original writings from the places of their repose, that a collection might be soon formed having extraordinary interest.

The Cabinet occupies one large room, and has been arranged with great neatness. Beside an extensive collection of foreign and native minerals, and of shells, many of them of singular beauty and high scientific value, but not peculiarly appropriate to the objects of the institution, there are old specimens of the arts of Peru and Mexico; a vast number of



implements, utensils, weapons, and ornaments of the northern Indians, and some most interesting memorials of the planters of New England, and of the patriots of the revolution. The coins exceed two thousand in number; some hundreds bear the impress of the emperors of Rome: there are many stamped with the pine tree of the province and the Indian of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and most of those which have been issued in the several American States are preserved. Almost every variety of the continental currency has its representative in the piles of paper money.

Among the portraits, are those of John Winthrop, John Endicott, Francis Higginson, John Leverett, John Rogers, the Mathers from the ancestor Richard of Dorchester, Thos. Prince, Gov. Burnett, and others of the early worthies of New England; of Doct. Isaiah Thomas and Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, the presidents, and of C. C. Baldwin, the late librarian, among the benefactors of the Society. The engravings and maps are numerous, and some of them are curious specimens of the arts of design.

The communications proposed by Mr. Haven in the annexed report, will be useful in directing the attention of those to whom they are addressed, to the wants of the Society, and the means of supply. They will serve to apprise each member that he is entitled to exercise the privilege of depositing his own works, and any rare book, or curious article held by himself or his friends.

The statements which have been made, will be considered as justifying the Council in congratulating the Society on the continued prosperity of the institution; on the permanency and extent of its foundation, and on the prospect of increasing usefulness.

For the Committee of the Council,

WILLIAM LINCOLN.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Librarian respectfully submits to the Council of the American Antiquarian Society his first semi-annual report of the year 1839.

It appears from the entries in the Book of Donations, that, since the meeting of the Society, in October, four hundred and five *pamphlets*, and fifty-nine *volumes of books*, have been added to its collections.

This enumeration is exclusive of such public documents as are regularly received from Congress or from State Governments.

A number of files of valuable *newspapers* have been presented, and a very considerable quantity in a broken and miscellaneous condition.

A small package of *Roman Coins*, received from Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, through the hand of Governor Lincoln—a few *engravings*—a large and handsome *chart of George's shoal*—several smaller *plans*—a bundle of *MSS. sermons*, preached in Salem a century since—and some small articles for the Cabinet, complete the list of additions.

Among the volumes are several Scandinavian works, and old northern chronicles of Icelandic and Danish history, presented by Rev. William Barry of Framingham.

The Librarian was authorised to purchase, of the same gentleman, an Icelandic Dictionary, offered at the price paid by him in Copenhagen.

For the moderate sum of five dollars, a comprehensive Lexicon, Icelandic and Latin, containing 871 pages quarto, un-

bound, an Icelandic Grammar, and a copy of Snorre Sturleson's history, in Danish, have been, accordingly, transferred to the Society.

These volumes were collected, some years since, by Mr. Barry, in Copenhagen, while engaged in investigations relating to the discovery of America by the Northmen, before the time of Columbus. Other engagements unfortunately prevented the completion of his inquiries; but he has a mass of manuscript notes and memoranda, which he has been prevailed upon to say, shall, when leisure permits, be put into a connected shape, and communicated to the Society.

The unarranged Newspapers, that have been gradually accumulated in a detached and imperfect state, have been carefully looked over and sifted. By means of the materials already in possession, with the aid of parcels obtained in various quarters, two hundred and twenty volumes have been made so nearly perfect as to justify their being bound. These have, therefore, been put into a neat and substantial binding, and form a valuable increase to that department of the Library. Particular pains have been taken to continue the series of those papers that had been previously preserved. The Boston Courier is completed to the close of 1838. The Boston Gazette, of which there were already twenty-eight volumes, extending from 1719 to 1811, has been continued in a regular series, to 1828. The Connecticut Courant, which before ended at 1791, has been taken up again at 1799 and brought down to 1835, with the exception of the years 1806, 1811-12\* and 1832. Spooner's Vermont Journal has been continued in regular series from 1803 to 1819. There have been added twenty years of the National Intelligencer—eighteen years of the National Gazette—fourteen of the United States Gazette—fourteen of the New York Herald, and thirteen, each, of the Boston Recorder, the Christian Watchman, and the Christian Register. Other papers, of value as the organs of a party, or a sect, have been obtained in files of from three to ten years.

\* The volumes for 1811 and 1812 have been since obtained.

The additional shelves, prepared last season for newspapers, are not quite sufficient for this increase.

The duty of arranging the Library according to a scientific method, required of the Librarian by the by-laws, has been the subject of much consideration. Efforts have been made to ascertain what systems have been adopted in other libraries, and to learn the views of persons having the advantage of experience. The result is a conviction, that, only a very general arrangement of books upon the shelves with reference to subjects, is practicable or expedient, and that the classification in the Librarian's Catalogue should be simple and comprehensive. It is often less difficult to find a book under a general head, than to trace it through minute subdivisions, where a difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of its position. An exemplification of the arrangement proposed by the Librarian for his book of entries, accompanies this report. It will be perceived, that, being based upon the great objects of the Society, viz. to ascertain the past, preserve the present, and keep pace with the *progressive* history of America, the titles of the classes have relation to that design; the minuter sub-division being that of dates or periods of time. Foreign works, and others not affecting our history, must of course be placed under heads appropriate to themselves.\*

In connexion with this arrangement it may be proper to allude to the means now in operation for supplying the materials for the several departments there enumerated.

In regard to *Antiquities*, properly so called, no definite

\* This classification consists of three comprehensive divisions, viz. 1st, *Antiquities*, embracing all matters antecedent to actual history; 2d, *General History*; 3d, *Local History*;—and thirteen sub-divisions of the two last named heads, viz. *History of Legislation—Judicial History—History of Parties, or Politics—Religious History, or Rise and Progress of Sects—History of Moral and Benevolent Associations, Institutions, and Enterprises—History of Education—History of Arts and Sciences—History of Trade and Manufactures—Military History—Diplomatic History—Tabular History or Statistics—Geographical History—and Literary History, or Literature*. All documents and facts relating to these, being placed in the order of the periods to which they refer.

measures are at this time employed, in the way of research or discovery. With the present resources of the Society, it is necessary, perhaps, rather to wait for opportunities than to form plans requiring the provision of means for their execution.

To supply the departments of *Legislative and Judicial history*, the circular alluded to in the Librarian's last report as having been prepared for the purpose, has been forwarded to the several governments of the United States, in the hope that the examples of some of the States may be adopted by all, and that copies of *all* documents, published by legislative authority or requisition, may be lodged in the Library of this Institution. No official information of the result has yet been received.

The progressive history of *parties, religious sects, moral and benevolent associations and enterprises, education, arts and sciences, &c.*, may, to a considerable extent, be found in the newspapers, reports, occasional addresses, and magazines, that are collected and preserved for this purpose. Fortunately, almost every association, or party, has now its periodical organ, for explaining and enforcing its plans and principles. The most important of these, at least in our own vicinity, will probably find their way into the Antiquarian Library without great expense to the Society.

The disposition among associations, authors, and editors, to deposit their publications in the Library, is apparently increasing. The American Colonization Society, the American Education Society, the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, the Editor of the Boston Courier, and the Editor of the Christian Watchman, continue to transmit their publications as they are issued. In other cases voluntary propositions have been made to preserve papers with a view of depositing them at the end of the year. The Wisconsin Enquirer, a new paper, the first in that young territory, and the organ of its government, is constantly sent by some unknown friend.

The value of these store-houses of facts and incidents, is diminished by the quantity of extraneous matter by which these facts are surrounded and buried. If it were practicable



to obtain the leading periodicals of our country, religious, political, literary and scientific, as they are issued, it would be easy for the Librarian to preserve an *index rerum* of important matters found in them, having a bearing upon our history, by means of references placed under those heads to which the subjects relate. A valuable collection of references to minor historical materials might thus be gradually accumulated.

In compliance with the wish, expressed by the Royal Geographical Society of London, to be admitted to an interchange of Transactions, the Librarian, as directed by the Council, made up a package of books, consisting of the Transactions and Catalogue of this Society, Thomas' History of Printing, Lincoln's History of Worcester, and the Worcester Magazine, and committed it to the kindness of George Bancroft, Esq., Collector of the Port of Boston, for a chance of safe and direct transmission to that learned Association.

In concluding this report, the Librarian begs leave to suggest the expediency of furnishing each member of the Antiquarian Society with a sheet containing the heads into which its collections are divided, with the request, that as books or documents appropriate to its objects, come to their knowledge, the titles, price, and the place where they are to be found, may be entered under the head to which the works respectively belong. If such memoranda were annually returned to the Librarian from different sections of the country, information, difficult to be procured by other means, and very important to the design of the Society, would be obtained. This measure would impose on members no troublesome or laborious duty, while its tendency would be to keep alive a remembrance of their connexion with this Institution, and an interest in its progress.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, *Librarian*:



*Ms. A. 9. 2. 1. 1. 1.*

# CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

OF THE

## AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

MAY, 1839.



WORCESTER :

PRINTED BY T. W. & J. BUTTERFIELD—ÆGIS OFFICE.

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1839.



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FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, NOV. 1812.

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1831	THOMAS LINDALL WINTHROP, Boston.	
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1812	WILLIAM BENTLEY, Salem.	1820
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1815	OLIVER FISKE, Worcester.	1825
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1815	GEORGE THACHER, Biddeford.	1819
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MDCCCXXXIX.

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AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

ELECTED OCTOBER 23, 1838.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

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S E M I - A N N U A L M E E T I N G ,

H E L D A T

B O S T O N ,

M A Y 31, 1843.

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W O R C E S T E R :

P R I N T E D B Y J O S E P H B . R I P L E Y .

1843.

**OFFICERS**  
OF THE,  
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ELECTED OCT. 23, 1843.

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**VICE PRESIDENTS.**

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# AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Vol. I.

MAY, 1843.

No. I.

## PROCEEDINGS

### SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY THIRTY-FIRST, 1843.

The semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, was held at the Tremont House, in Boston, on the thirty-first day of May, 1843, being the last Wednesday of that month, which for many years previous to the revision of the constitution of Massachusetts, had been appointed for the organization of the government of the commonwealth, and the qualification of the executive officers. The day had long been observed as a great public festival, and it seemed appropriate that those who desired to preserve the memory of the ancient customs, and to cherish the pure principles of former times, should observe the old anniversary.

In the absence of the Hon. Edward Everett, President, and of the Hon. John Davis, and Hon. Joseph Story, Vice Presidents, the Rev. Doct. Charles Lowell was chosen to preside.

The Council presented a brief general report of the condition of the funds, library, and concerns of the Institution, which were all represented as being in a safe and flourishing condition, accompanied by detailed reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

## FUNDS.

The report of the Treasurer exhibits the condition of the several funds to be as follows :

1. Balance of Library Fund,	-	-	-	-	13,542,92
2. Balance of Funds for purchase of Books and general Research,	-	-	-	-	9,145,14
3. Balance of Reserved Fund,	-	-	-	-	2,631,60
4. Mortgages in Dixmont,	-	-	-	-	800,
5. Middlebury estate,	-	-	-	-	800,

\$ 26,919,66

Showing an increase of the available pecuniary funds of the Institution, since October last, of more than five hundred dollars.

## LIBRARY.

The Report of the Librarian gave full details of the number, extent, and nature of the additions made to the collections since the last meeting.

“The accumulations, since last October, have been quite equal to those which former Reports have exhibited as occurring in similar periods of time. The number of books, of all sorts, added to the Library, is one hundred and thirty two; and the number of pamphlets, of every description, six hundred and ninety six.

It has been usual while presenting to the Council a statement of accessions, to give a more particular description of their character. They are accordingly divided into classes, not intended to be very minute or exact, but sufficiently distinct, perhaps, for the purpose in view.

Of the volumes, 10 are Statistical; 32 relate to the Arts and Sciences; 27 belong to Jurisprudence, Government, or Politics; 25 are Theological or Ethical; 19 belong to the department of Belles Letters; and 14 are Historical. Three volumes of ancient account books, and a bound volume of newspapers complete the number.

Of the pamphlets, 156 are Statistical; 17 relate to the Arts and Sciences; 61 belong to Jurisprudence, Government, or Politics; 339 are Theological or Ethical; 64 belong to the department of Belles Letters; 14 are Historical; and 45 are not classified.

There have also been added to the collections eight engravings, two cabinet articles, a handsome antique chair, and files of the following newspapers: The Boston tri-weekly Courier, the Hampshire Gazette, the New York Churchman, the weekly Boston Courier, the semi-weekly Boston Advertiser, the Christian Register, the semi-weekly Boston Atlas, the Farmers Monthly Visitor, the Worcester Spy, and the Worcester Ægis. Some of these papers are received periodically, as are the following Magazines: The Merchant's Magazine, the Spirit of Missions, the Quarterly Register, and the Millennial Harbinger.”

A more particular statement of the donations included in this general abstract was submitted by him, which follows.

## DONATIONS.

Treasurie of Auncient and Moderne Times. Being the learned collections, judicious readings, and memorable observations, not onely divine, morall and philosophicall; but also poetically, martially, politicall, historical, Astrological &c., translated out of that worthy Spanish Gentleman Pedro Mexia, &c., fol. Lond. 1619.

*From Mrs. R. Means, Lowell.*

History of the North Church, in New Haven. By Sam'l W. S. Dut-ton. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From A. H. Maltby, New Haven, Conn.*



Mantell's Wonders of Geology. 2 vols., 12mo, Lond. and New Haven.

*From the same.*

Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at New Haven. By S. Henry Dickson, M. D. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From the same.*

Address before the Alumni of Yale College, Aug. 17, 1842. By Prof. Silliman. 8vo, New Haven, 1841.

*From the same.*

Catalogus Collegii Yalensis. 8vo, New Haven, 1841.

*From the same.*

Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Yale College, 1842—3. 8vo, New Haven, 1842.

*From the same.*

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Paris, 2d serie. 8vo, Tome 17, 1842.

*From the Geographical Society of Paris.*

Quakerism not Christianity. By Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D. 8vo, Boston, 1833.

*From Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Brooklyn N. Y.*

Theopneuston, or Select Scriptures considered. By Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D. 16mo, New York, 1842.

*From the same.*

Letter from the Committee ad interim, to the Bishops, Ruling Elders and Deacons, &c., of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. 8vo, Phil., 1842.

*From the same.*

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol 8, new series parts II and III. 4to, Phil. 1842.

*From the Am. Phil. Society.*

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol 2d, Nos. 23 24, and 25.

*From the same.*

The Gentleman Farmer, or Observations by an English Gentleman, upon the husbandry in Flanders, as compared with that of England, 16mo, Lond., 1726.

*From William Lincoln, Esq.*

Gazetteer of the State of Michigan, with a succinct history of the State, &c., 12mo, Detroit, 1838.

*From B. F. Thomas, Esq.*

Proceedings of the United States Antimasonic Convention, held at Philadelphia, Sept. 11 1830, with the reports, debates, and an address to the people. 8vo, 1830.

*From the same.*

Boston Almanac for 1839 and 1841; and one hundred and four Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

*From the same.*

The Defence of the Reformed Catholike against Doct. Bishop's second part of the Reformation of a Catholike, as the same was first guile-

fully published, &c. By R. Abbot, Doctor of Divinity. 4to, Lond., 1609.

*From Adolphus Sibley.*

Two Bills, Vermont Revolutionary Currency.

*From Henry Stevens, Esq., Vt.*

Two of the same, and one specimen of Virginia Revolutionary Currency.

*From Maturin L. Fisher, Esq., Vt.*

Ledger and Day Book of John Childs, and the Day Book of Dodd & Goulding, exhibiting the business of Country Merchants about the period of the Revolution.

*From Charles Chaffin, Esq.*

Twenty volumes United States Public Documents.

*From the United States Department of State.*

Two volumes Massachusetts Public Documents.

*From the Sec'y of State of Mass'tts.*

The Globe (newspaper) Washington, 1839—40, bound.

*From Maturin L. Fisher, Esq.*

Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of Admiralty, &c., an American Refugee in England, from 1775 to 1784, with biographical notices, by George Atkinson Ward. 8vo, New York, 1842.

*From George Folsom, Esq., N. Y.*

Mexico in 1842, with a Map. 16mo, New York, 1842.

*From the same.*

Debates of the House of Commons, in the year 1774, on the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec. Drawn up from the notes of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, &c., with a Map of Canada. 8vo, Lond., 1839.

*From the same.*

Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, vol. 2d. 8vo, Savannah, 1842.

*From the Society.*

Journal des Travaux de la Société Française de Statistique Universelle, 3me Serie, 5 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1836—1840.

*From the Statistical Society of France.*

History of the United States, from the discovery of the American Continent. By George Bancroft. 16th ed.

*From the Author.*

Memoir of César Moreaux, de Marseille. 8vo, Paris, 1841.

*From Cesar Moreau.*

Lithograph Portrait of César Moreau, founder of the Statistical Society of France, &c.

*From the same.*

Engraved Heads of Johann Von Leyden, Johann Faust, Albrecht Durer, Jacobus Callot, Quintinus Mesius Anverpianus, and Johann Von Eyck.

*From Rev. John Weiss.*

Speeches, Documents, &c., (Congressional.)

*From Hon. Charles Hudson, M. C.*

Two Discourses on the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the gathering of the 1st Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass., with an appendix. By Wm. P. Lunt. 8vo, Boston, 1840.

*From the Author.*

Inaugural Address of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL. D., President of the N. Y. Historical Society. 8vo, New York, 1843.

*From the N. Y. Hist. Society.*

Proceedings in the Municipal Court in the city of Boston, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Peter O. Thacher, late Judge of that Court; with a sketch of his Judicial character, by Hon. John M. Williams, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the City.*

The Annual Catalogue of Books, Ancient and Modern, for sale by Little & Brown, Boston. 8vo, 1842.

*From Little & Brown.*

Murray's Catalogue of recent publications. 4to, Lond., 1842.

*From the same.*

Annual Report of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind.

*From the Rev. Francis Parkman, D. D.*

Catalogue of rare, valuable, and curious old English Books, for sale in New York.

*From Andrew H. Green, N. Y.*

Tenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. 8vo Boston, 1843.

*From Doct. Sam'l B. Woodward.*

Letters to Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., in reply to a Sermon on Predestination and Election. By David Metcalf, (2 copies) 16mo, Springfield, 1832.

*From the Author.*

A Sermon, preached in the Church in Brattle Square, the Sunday after the interment of Hon. Peter O. Thacher. By S. K. Lathrop, pastor of the Church. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From Charles G. Prentiss, Esq.*

Two Discourses on the Second Advent of the Redeemer. By John Henry Hopkins, D. D. 8vo, Burlington, Vt., 1843.

*From Geo. W. Richardson, Esq.*

A Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Amos Smith, as Colleague Pastor of the New North Church in Boston. By Francis Parkman, D. D., with the Charge, Right hand of fellowship, and an Appendix. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Author.*

Reports made by the Providence Atheneum, Feb. 27, 1837; Sept. 25, 1838; and Sept. 26, 1842. 8vo, Providence, 1842.

*From the Atheneum.*

Slavery. By Wm. E. Channing. 12mo, Boston, 1835.

*From Rev. Alonzo Hill.*

An Abstract of Vaters tables of Ecclesiastical History. By Francis Cunningham. 8vo, Boston, 1831.

*From the same.*

A Hebrew Grammar, from those of Mr. Israel Lyons, and Rev. Richard Grey, D. D., with a Praxis taken from the Sacred Classics. 3d Cambridge edition. 8vo, Cambridge, 1812.

*From the same.*

Three hundred and ninety Miscellaneous Pamphlets, consisting of Sermons, Addresses, Reports of Societies, &c.

*From the same.*

American Quarterly Register, conducted by Rev. Sam'l H. Riddel.—Vol. 15; Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

*From the Editor.*

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review, from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Millennial Harbinger. Conducted by Alexander Campbell, Bethany, Virginia; from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From Dr. Earle.*

The Spirit of Missions. Edited by the Board of Missions, of the Protest. Episc. Ch. in U. S., &c., from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From Jas. Swords, Esq., N. Y.*

The Churchman (newspaper published in New York) from Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the same.*

Proceedings of the Board of Missions of the Prot. Episc. Ch. in U. S., New York, Dec. 26, and 27,, 1842.

*From the same.*

The Boston Semi Weekly Courier, edited by Joseph T. Buckingham. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Hampshire Gazette. (Northampton,) edited by W. A. Hawley. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

The Massachusetts Spy. edited by J. M. Earle. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

Files of the Boston Semi Weekly Advertiser, the Worcester Spy and Worcester Ægis.

*From S. M. Burnside, Esq.*

Files of the Christian Register.

*From Rev. A. Hill.*

The Boston Semi Weekly Atlas, 1842.

*From J. W. Lincoln, Esq.*

The Boston Weekly Courier, 1842.

*From Dr. J. Park.*

The Farmers' Monthly Visitor, edited by Hon. Isaac Hill. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Editor.*

Spinal Diseases, their Causes and Treatment, &c. By Usher Parsons, M. D. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Author.*

J. & H. G. Langley's U. S. Literary Advertiser, New York. Nov. to May inclusive.

*From the Publishers.*

Collections of the Mass. Historical Society, vol. 8, 3d series. 8vo, Boston, 1843.

*From the Mass. Hist. Society.*

Journal De L'Institute Historique. Livraison 83 to 104 inclusive.—

*From the Historical Institute of Paris.*

La Guerre de Spartacus, Par A Renzi Professeur de langue et de littérature Italienne. Membre de l'Institut Historique, &c., Paris. 8vo. 1832.

*From the Author.*

Le Polyglotte Improvisé ou L'art d'écrire les langues, sans les apprendre, (French, English, and Italian.) Par A Renzi, Prof. &c. 12mo, Paris, 1840.

*From the same.*

An Indian Pestle, found in Sterling, Mass.

*From Moses Bond, Sterling.*

A Box, "made from the Wood of President Edwards' elm tree."

*From J. D. Whiting, Northampton.*

A Bundle of old Ms. Papers.

*From Charles Chaffin, Esq.*

An antique Mahogany Chair, with a wrought seat.

*From Mrs. E. D. Bangs.*

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## COMMUNICATIONS.

Hon. John Pickering, Secretary of foreign correspondence, communicated a letter from Henry Ledyard, Esq., of the Legation of the United States, at Paris, giving information of the transmission of several copies of the proceedings of the Institute Historique de France.

Also a letter from M. Renzi, Secretary of the Institute Historique, expressing the cordial interest of the Institute Historique, in the objects and operations of this society, and its desire to continue an interchange of publications. The letter was accompanied by copies of the Polyglotte Improvisé, and the Guerre de Spartacus, of M. Renzi, donations from him to the Society.

Also a paper from Thomas Carew Hunt Esq., Consul of Great Britain at the Azores, containing a description of ancient Mounds and Forts in Ireland. This was addressed to the late Rev. Dr. Harris, as an officer



of the American Antiquarian Society, whose account of similar structures in this country had impressed the writer with their striking resemblance to those of Ireland, and excited a desire to trace the parallel in other particulars which had not been sufficiently detailed.

Only a brief abstract of the principal points in Mr Hunt's interesting communication can be presented at this time.

As the terms *mound* and *fort*, applied to American remains, are often used as varying denominations of the same thing, Mr Hunt distinguishes the former as signifying a *tumulus*, and considers the latter as designating an area enclosed by a bank of earth and surrounded by a ditch.—These forts, which bear the popular appellation of *Dane's forts*, are found in great numbers all over Ireland, at no great distance from each other, forming apparent clusters, varying from two or three to twenty, usually located on hill sides near streams of water.

Passing by the general description of these structures, which manifests their great similarity to those of a like character in the United States, there are two peculiar circumstances that mark the Irish remains, to which Mr Hunt is desirous to learn if a parallel exists in this country. The first is, that near every fort, by the side of running water, are found accumulations of charcoal and burnt stones, called by the natives of the country "Fulacht Fean" meaning cooking places of the Pheni, an ancient race, to whom all the remains classed as Celtic by Antiquarians are ascribed by the peasantry. These heaps have been found, in all or most cases, to cover a rude wooden trough, with a raised stone hearth at its head. They indicate the mode of cooking in a state of society where utensils capable of withstanding the fire are not in common use. The trough being filled with water; the hearth was employed for heating stones with which to make it boil. As the stones, broken by frequent heating and cooling, became too small for the purpose, they were thrown aside; and thus the heaps of mingled stones and charcoal were formed. These heaps are universally by the nearest streams to the forts.

The other peculiarity discovered by Mr Hunt in all the forts which he has examined, is a subterranean chamber, or series of chambers, near the centre. These vary much in size, arrangement, and construction. Those exhibited in the drawings, which accompany the description, descend ten or a dozen feet below the surface of the ground, are either rudely formed entirely of stone, or are simply covered with rough flag stones, and are entered by low and narrow passages. The chambers themselves are small and the largest shown in the drawing barely admits of an upright posture in the centre. It is not unusual to find on the cov-



ering flags, inscriptions in the ancient Irish Ogham character, sometimes on the exposed side, and sometimes on the upper or covered surface. It would be curious, as Mr Hunt truly says, to find a parallel for all these circumstances among the American forts.

The reports and communications were severally referred to the committee of publication, to be disposed of as they might deem advisable. It was voted that the proceedings at the semi annual meetings of the Society should hereafter be printed, under the direction of the Committee of Publication, together with an abstract of the reports, and such other matter as the committee shall direct.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the society,

CHARLES SUMNER, Esq.,	Boston.
PELEG W. CHANDLER, Esq.,	"
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq.,	"
Prof. ROMEO ELTON,	Providence.
Doct. USHER PARSONS,	"



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

AT THEIR THIRTY-FIRST

ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT

WORCESTER,

OCTOBER 23, 1843,

WITH THE

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN DAVIS.

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WORCESTER:  
JOHN MILTON EARLE'S PRESS.  
1843.

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OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

ELECTED OCTOBER 23, 1843.

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HON. JOSEPH STORY, LL. D.

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SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq.

# AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1843.

NO. II.

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## PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

## ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD AT ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER,

OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1843.

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IN the absence of the President, HON. EDWARD EVERETT, the meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Vice-President, who addressed the Society as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Recent events have brought to our recollection occurrences which it seems proper to notice before we proceed to the business of this meeting.

This association has been incorporated thirty-one years, and in the hands of wise, able, and efficient benefactors, has acquired strength, firmness, and character, which promise to make it an institution of great and lasting usefulness. The library contains about 14,000 volumes, exclusive of several thousands deposited in the hall that belong to others. While we cannot claim for this collection, which is derived almost entirely from the benevolence of donors, the high character which often belongs to great selections made with care, into which nothing that is not esteemed for its intrinsic merit is permitted to enter, yet we find from experience, that our books are much visited by scholars, and often afford information which it is difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere. In this way we have constant proofs of the growing usefulness of the institution, and its increasing importance in

the estimation of the learned and the curious. But you will learn the state of our affairs in a satisfactory manner from the reports which will be submitted.

Beginning as we did, with almost nothing, we dwell with grateful recollection upon the fact, that the distinguished munificence of the late Isaiah Thomas, who was emphatically the founder of the association, gave to it, not only vitality, but the strength and ability to make itself respectable and useful. His unwearied diligence, and his bounty, which is destined to live for ages to come, will at all times be regarded by this society as the offspring of a generous and noble spirit, striving to rescue from the general decay and waste of the past, whatever might be useful, entertaining, or curious, in subsequent ages. Peace to his ashes! The pursuit was worthy of a comprehensive, benevolent, and sagacious mind. This hall and this library will endure as monuments of his memory long after the granite tomb in which his remains rest shall have fallen into decay.

Associated with him from the beginning, as a friend, as an efficient, learned co-laborer, and as an officer of this corporation, who shared largely in its labors and councils, was the late Doctor Bancroft; a gentleman distinguished alike for clear, comprehensive, and accurate views of subjects. His learning, zeal, and wisdom, all contributed to sustain the institution, and to reflect credit upon its character and transactions, when it had little to rely upon except the promise of future usefulness. His steady and constant support entitles his memory to be cherished with the veneration and respect due to one whose purity of life, wisdom, and exemplary deportment, left his honored name without reproach.

Among our early and steady friends, we may number another distinguished for his love of antiquarian research, and his able and friendly support. The late Lt. Gov. Winthrop proved himself on all occasions a firm, steadfast, sincere, and able friend. As far as was in his power, he let no opportunity escape him to promote our interests and prosperity. His benevolence and his labors were active, efficient, and untiring. He, too, has gone down to the tomb, leaving a void at our board which we shall long feel and deplore.

To the learning, the wisdom and benevolence, of these patriarchs of our association, we owe much of the distinction which



we enjoy. In their example of untiring perseverance,—in their love of historic truth,—in their zeal for the advancement of knowledge, they so much excelled, that it will be praise which may well satisfy an ordinary ambition to equal their merits.

While the original pillars of our edifice have, one after another, been falling by the common lot of humanity, and are thus identified with the past only, leaving the fabric to be upheld by others, we have had occasion also to deplore other bereavements not less afflictive in their character.

The death of our late Librarian was noticed in the last volume of our transactions, in which we bore testimony to the singular merits of that excellent officer, and expressed our deep regret at his sudden, untimely death. All who knew him, and enjoyed his friendship, felt deeply and sincerely the loss of one so amiable, so learned, and so enthusiastically devoted to the best interests of our association. The shock was the greater, and our disappointment the more painful, because death snatched from us one in the prime of manhood, who gave promise of a long and useful life, which had been freely and voluntarily consecrated to our service. These considerations are the more forcibly impressed upon our minds, as, since our last semi-annual meeting, we have lost another member by death, whose face we have been accustomed to see on these occasions, and who has almost uniformly, for a series of years, given us, in one form or another, the fruits of his gifted mind. William Lincoln, with whom, in our joint labors, we have been so long and so intimately associated, that he seemed like a brother, will meet us no more in these mansions of earth. After a brief but painful sickness he sank into the arms of death, and his remains now repose in the Rural Cemetery, in the spot selected and prepared by him for their reception. He was, as we all know, in the meridian of life—in the midst of the age of usefulness—when mental and physical vigor combine to give the strength and courage, which carry men forward in their career with the greatest power and success. The silvery tones of that harmonious voice, to which we have often listened with profit and delight, are now hushed in the silence of the grave. He will be no more among us to council us with his wisdom, or to lighten our toils by his labor. But we shall not—we cannot forget him, for he has been a friend, sure and steadfast, from the day

when he became a member to the close of his life; and such a friend—so active—so disinterested—so generous—so faithful, and so indefatigable in promoting our prosperity, it has seldom fallen to the lot of any public charity to possess. His merits as a member of this body were so great, that it seemed to me unbecoming in us to permit this occasion to pass without some expression of our gratitude for his services and liberality, and some manifestation of our sorrow, at the loss of one who must be numbered among our most enlightened, efficient, and able supporters.

This is not the time to do justice to the character or fame of one, who in so brief a life, and in the midst of professional labors, accomplished so much; but I may, I trust, be permitted to glance at some of the leading traits of his history.

Mr. Lincoln was the son of the late Levi Lincoln of Worcester, who, in his time, was an eminent advocate at the bar, greatly distinguished among his cotemporaries for his eloquence, and for the various offices of high trust and confidence which he enjoyed. William was the son of his old age, and growing up after the father had relinquished public business, he was chiefly educated under his immediate care and instruction, until he was prepared to enter College. Gov. Lincoln, like many others who have cultivated a taste for the classics, found in them a most agreeable refuge, when other more urgent demands upon his time ceased to engage his attention. Although his eyesight was greatly impaired, he was able, with the help of the large print of folio editions, to read the Latin, and probably the Greek writers. To this love of letters was William indebted for so able and gifted a teacher, while passing through his preparatory studies. At this early period of his career, he was distinguished among boys of his age for the extent of his acquisitions, as well as for the maturity of his intellect. On one occasion, while a lad, he was selected to deliver an address on the 4th of July, before his companions, and acquitted himself in a manner that would have done credit to riper years.

In 1820, he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and was graduated in 1822, when he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the practice in 1825. He commenced and continued business in Worcester, until he died; and although, as

his friends well know, the law was not a favorite pursuit, and often gave place to a higher and stronger taste for literature, yet in all his engagements, he acquitted himself in a manner which proved that he was not deficient in legal learning, and possessed that clear and accurate discrimination, which is the basis of success in the profession. He, however, engaged in the practise of the law, not so much from inclination, as from the conviction, that a regular and reputable employment of some kind, is necessary to every man, who would gain the esteem and confidence of the public.

Mr. Lincoln's habits of industry, and his merits, attracted attention and speedily brought him forward as a young man of great promise. Becoming connected with the press, and the periodicals of the day, he soon established a high reputation as a writer, both of prose and verse. The vein of good humor in which he often indulged, and which imparted a raciness to many of his fugitive productions, established for him the reputation of a wit, as well as that of a scholar.

In 1825, moved chiefly by his great love of historical research, he, in connection with our late lamented Librarian, established a periodical, called "The Worcester Magazine, and Historical Journal," in which, as a leading object, they intended, if practicable, to publish an outline of the history of the county of Worcester, and also a history of each of the towns. This work was continued until two octavos, of about four hundred pages each, were issued from the press, when it was relinquished for the want of patronage. It contains a history of the county, from the pen of the late Isaac Goodwin, Esq., and the histories of eight towns, from the pens of as many authors, some of which are executed with signal ability. Their plan was, by these local histories, "to place on permanent record, the relics fast fading from memory," that the material for general history might thus be preserved. They were among the early and successful patrons of this branch of literature, and perhaps did more than any others to excite public attention to its importance, and to call into existence the numerous and valuable histories of towns which have since appeared.

While the Magazine had great merits as an historical work, it was by no means deficient in other entertaining and instructive

matter, and was, on the whole, a work highly creditable to its industrious and learned Editors.

At this time Mr Lincoln commenced, probably with a view to its publication in the Magazine, a history of the town of Worcester—but this work, which was upon his hands for several years, appeared, in 1837, in an octavo of about 400 pages. It is executed with great ability throughout, and demanded a patient toil, a laborious investigation, which merit a fame greater than so limited a history can confer.

One, who has no practical acquaintance with this kind of investigation, can form no just conception of the toil necessary to sift out the truth from the confused reminiscences of early history, and to place in chronological order such incidents and occurrences as are worth preserving. The writer of this article entertains no doubt, that Mr. Lincoln spent weeks in attempting to form a map of the town, from the ancient surveys of the farms and tracts of land, as recorded in the proprietors' books, but owing to the imperfection of the surveys and of the record, the labor was wasted. With a similar diligence and scrutiny, he examined every possible source of history, sparing no labor or expense in investigating town, county, state, and proprietors' records, the ancient files of the provincial and colonial governments, and the papers of private individuals, together with all printed matter which had the remotest tendency to elucidate the subject. Nothing was left to conjecture—nothing in uncertainty, but with a fidelity that is seldom surpassed, he registered only such facts as were sustained by satisfactory evidence of their truth.

This is the great merit of Mr. Lincoln as a historian and an antiquarian, that his perceptions of truth were seldom blinded by a credulous, indiscriminate respect, for reminiscences and traditions.

While he was thus apparently absorbed in literary and professional pursuits, his active mind was not indifferent to public affairs, or to the interests of the town which he was often chosen to represent in the Legislature. The various, complicated, and important duties assigned to him in that body, and elsewhere, sufficiently attest the respect which was entertained for him.

In 1837, the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure the publication of the journals of each provincial congress of

Massachusetts, and of such papers connected with those records, as would illustrate the patriotic exertions of the people of the state in the revolutionary contest; and the Governor appointed Mr. Lincoln to make the selection and to superintend the publication. This work, which resulted in a volume of 778 pages, could not have been confided to a more able or judicious compiler. The book itself, which is a most valuable relic of a period in the revolutionary struggle of an absorbing interest, contains the most ample proofs of vast labor and research. While engaged in the discharge of this duty, he collected from the records of towns, and other authentic sources, a great mass of papers and documents relating to the war, and the causes of the war, of the Revolution, which it is earnestly to be hoped will not be lost to the public. Indeed it is from these, and like sources, that a history of the Revolution must be written, before the world can understand how a people few in number, feeble in resources, without military organization, and destitute both of revenue and the material of war, beat down the power of Great Britain, and established for themselves independence. When this comes to be understood, we shall learn, that the sacrifices and sufferings of those who staid at home, were in no respect less intense, or less patriotic, than those endured in the army. This book is a good beginning, but it should be followed up, till justice is done to the character of Massachusetts.

Although these topics necessarily blend themselves with the name and fame of the deceased, yet they must be passed over, as we have stood in a nearer relation to him, which demands notice.

In 1825, he became a member of this Society, and from that time, till near the period of his death, it is not easy to describe the value and importance of his services, or the extent of his benevolence. He served us in the capacity of Librarian, Corresponding Secretary, and, after the Foreign and Domestic Correspondence were separated, as Secretary of Domestic Correspondence, and as a member of the Committee of Publication. In all these stations he discharged the duties assigned to him, which were often laborious, in a manner so honorable to himself, and so useful to the Society, as to confer upon it an obligation of gratitude which can never be cancelled. If the Society had been a



pet child, it could scarcely have commanded more of his attention, or shared more of his sympathy and regard. Into whatever spot you enter within our territory, there you find multiplied proofs of his friendship, his benevolence, his taste, and of his personal labors. We, who have sat at this board with him, can bear testimony, that, in advancing our prosperity, no labor or personal sacrifice restrained his ardor or abated his zeal. His time, his mental energies, and often his pecuniary resources, were expended to embellish the grounds, to increase and make more valuable the library, and to raise the association to that elevated rank among similar institutions, which it has been our laudable ambition to attain. Of these varied, great, and long-continued efforts to give lustre to the character of this Society, I hardly dare speak in the simplest language of truth, lest I should subject myself to the imputation of extravagance. But no law of prudence forbids that we should be grateful, or denies to us the right to express our sorrow at the loss of so distinguished a benefactor, or to cherish his memory with hallowed feelings of respect. Few men possess the learning or the ability to accomplish as much as has been done by Mr. Lincoln, and among the many able and distinguished persons who have honored and adorned this Society, with perhaps but one exception, he stands out in bold relief, surpassing all others in his benevolence and assiduity. When the grave closes over one so gifted in intellect, so endowed with shining qualities, if the heart is not touched with sorrow at the bereavement, it must be insensible to all sympathy. It has been the lot of the writer to enjoy the intimate acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Lincoln for many years, and it is grateful to his feelings to bear testimony to his amiable character, to his unbending integrity, to his strong attachment to principle, and to his many and distinguished virtues. To have faults, however, is the lot of humanity; to overlook and forget them is the purest exercise of Christian benevolence. They belong to our imperfect, decaying nature, and let them with it drop into the grave.

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On the motion of Mr. BURNSIDE, it was voted, That the Committee of Publication be directed to publish a sufficient number of copies of the foregoing Address, to supply each member of the Society with one; and a suitable number to be retained by the Society.

The Council presented their usual Report upon the general interests and concerns of the Institution; in which, after alluding to the safe and prosperous condition of the funds and collections of the Society, the importance of extending its influence, and sustaining the interest of its members, by frequent publications, was enlarged upon and enforced. The loss sustained by the Society, in the recent death of a valuable member and officer, was appropriately noticed.

Attached to this Report, were the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

### FUNDS.

The Report of the Treasurer exhibited the state of the funds, as follows:

Amount of Reserved or General Fund,	\$3,056 76
“ Librarians’ Fund,	13,605 62
Balance of Fund for purchase of Books and General Research,	9,360 56
Middlebury Estate, (sold,)	700 00
Mortgages in Maine, (estimated,)	600 00
	<hr/>
	27,322 94

### LIBRARY.

The Report of the Librarian stated: that, if the usefulness of the Institution, and the interest excited in its objects, could be measured by the number of persons frequenting its halls, in search of information or to gratify curiosity, the value and utility of the Society were perceptibly increasing with each successive year; that, during the past season, numerous visitors had been permitted to examine its collections, many individuals had been materially aided in researches of public or private advantage, and some had prosecuted almost daily studies of a literary or scientific nature among its volumes.

The following donations were announced:

Abhandlungen der Mathematisch—Physikalischen Classe der Königlich Bayerischen Academie der Wissenschaften. 1829 to 1841, inclusive. Four 4to volumes, unbound.

*From the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences.*

Gelohrte Anzeigen, herausgegeben von Mitgliedern der Königlich Bayerischen Acad. der Wissenschaften. Fünfzehnter band. 4to, München, 1842.

*From the same.*

Die Kartoffel Epidemie der letzten jahre, oder die Stockfaule und Raude de Kartoffeln, geschildert und in ihren ursachlichen verhältnissen erortert von Dr. C. Fr. Ph. v. Martins. Mitglieb der Königlich Bayerischen Acad. der Wissenschaften. 4to München, 1842.

*From the same.*

Messrs. Gallatin and Webster on the North Eastern Boundary, with a copy of the Jay map. 8 vo. New York, 1843.

*From the New York Historical Society.*

Twenty-seventh Report of the Directors of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, 1843.

*Donor unknown.*

Murray's Catalogue of recent publications, 4to Lond. 1843.

*From Messrs. Little & Brown, Boston.*

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for June, 1843.

*From the Publishers.*

A small parcel of MSS. of an ancient date, chiefly legal and judicial papers of the State of Connecticut; also, three pamphlets and a small volume of a religious character, ancient and imperfect.

*From Mr. Junius Hall.*

An Address, on the occasion of the change of the civil government of Rhode Island, delivered before the General Assembly, May 3d, 1843. By William G. Goddard. 8 vo. Prov. 1843.

*From the Author.*

Minutes of the 39th Annual Convention of the Long-run Association of Baptists, at Little Mount, Spencer county, Ky. Sept. 1842. 8 vo.

*Donor unknown.*

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. No. 1. Vol. 9.

*From the Editor.*

Ten Nos. of the American Almanac, viz. for 1832, and the years from 1834 to 1842, inclusive.

The Elements of History. By J. E. Worcester.

A Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary. By J. E. Worcester.

Historical Charts. By J. E. Worcester.

*From J. E. Worcester, Esq.*

U. S. Literary Advertiser, No. 20.

*From J. & H. Langley, N. Y.*

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for July and August, 1843.]

*From the Publishers.*

Catalogue of Ancient and Modern books, for sale by E. H. Butler, Phil. 1843; being the private Library of Isaac R. Jackson, Esq., late U. S. Chargé d'Affaires for Denmark.

*From E. A. Brigham, Phil.*

Het Buddhisme en zijn stichter door J. H. Halbertsma. 12 mo. Derventer, Feb. 1843.

*From Rev. J. H. Halbertsma of Derventer, Holland.*

Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks bewezen in de smt Martini Kerl te Bolsward op den 7 Julij 1823. Met de daarbij behoorende stukken, ten voordele der Commissie van Weldadigheid uitgegeven door de Commissie, met de oprigting van een gedenstuk voor Gysbert Japiks belast geweest. Eerste stuk. 8 vo. Bolsward, 1824.

*From the same, in behalf of the Author.*

Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks, door J. Hiddes Halbertsma. Uitgegeven ten voordele der maatschappij van Weldadigheid, door de Commissie, met de oprigting van een gedenstuk voor Gysbert Japiks belast geweest. Tweede stuk. 8 vo. Leeuwarden, 1827.

*From the same.*

A Discourse on the qualifications and duties of a Historian, delivered before the Georgia Historical Society, on its fourth anniversary, Feb. 13, 1843. By Hon. Mitchell King. 8 vo. Savannah, 1843.

*From the Georgia Historical Soc.*

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for August, 1843.

*From the Editor.*

Description of the Croton Aqueduct. By John B. Jervis, Chief Engineer. 8vo. N. Y. 1842.

*From S. F. Haven.*

American Medical Biography, with a history of Medical Science in the United States. By J. Thacher, M. D. 8 vo. Boston, 1823, 2 vols.

*From Melvin Lord, Esq., Boston.*

L'Investigateur Journal de l'Institut Historique, dixième année, tome 3d, 2d série. 105 livraison, Avril, 1843. 8 vo. Paris, 1843.

*From the Institut Historique.*

The early history of Rhode Island. By Romeo Elton, D. D., &c. 3d edition. 8vo. Boston. 1843.

*From Prof. Elton.*

Address before the New Haven Horticultural Society, May 25, 1843. By Alfred S. Monson, M. D., with the Transactions of the Society for the year 1843. 8 vo. New Haven, 1843.

*From the Author.*

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes, prices, and publishers. 1814 to 1839.

*From Levi A. Dowley, Esq.*

Minutes of the Kentucky General Association of Baptists. Oct. 1842. 8 vo. Louisville. 1843.

*Donor unknown.*

Forty-one bound volumes of newspapers, and 16 unbound files of do.

*From Dr. John Park.*

Millennial Harbinger. Vol. 7. No. 8.

*From Dr. Earle.*

Two iron hatchets found in a burial place of the Onondaga Indians, on a high bluff on the Oneida river.

*From Mrs. Wm. O. Fay.*

The Demo's in Council, or Bijah in Pandemonium (a poem) 16 mo. Boston, 1799.

*From Dr. John Park.*

An abridgement of Dr. Currie's work on the use of water in diseases of the human frame, &c. &c. 16 mo. Augusta, Me., 1799.

*From the same.*

An Epistle to Zenas, 12 mo. Boston, (no date,) printed by Peter Edes.

*From the same.*

Cebetis Thebani Tabula, cum notis philologicis; novâ editio Americana. 8 vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1811.

*From the same.*

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for Sept. 1843.

*From the Editor.*

Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, deuxième série, tome dix-huitième. 8 vo. Paris. 1842.

*From the Geographical Society of Paris.*

General list of works published by Mr Murray, Albermarle St., London.

Works published by Wm. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly.

An illustrated catalogue of the works published by John Van Voorst, Paternoster Row, Lond. May, 1843.

A catalogue of modern law books including the old Reports. By A. Maxwell and Son, law-booksellers, &c., Lond. 1843.

Principales publications de Firmin Didot, frères. Paris 1843.

Catalogue Hector Bossange, Libraire Commissionnaire pour l'étranger; quatrième partie, Paris, 1842.

Messrs. Longman, Brown & Co.'s monthly list; containing the title, size, and price of all new books published in Great Britain, during each month from Jan. 1842 to Aug. 1843. 18 Nos. fol.

Catalogue of books for sale by Messrs. Little & Brown, Boston.

*From Mr. Augustus Flagg.*

A piece of the wainscot of the room in which Buonaparte died; obtained at St. Helena, Feb. 22, 1837.

*From Wm. Whiting, Esq., Roxbury.*

Sketches of border adventures in the life and times of Major Moses Van Campen, a surviving soldier of the Revolution. By his grandson, John N. Hubbard, A. B. 8 vo. Bath, N. Y. 1842.

*From Samuel Jennison, Esq.*

Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 7, No. 9.

*From Dr. Earle.*

Appleton's Literary Bulletin, for Sept. and Oct. 1843.

*From the Publishers.*

The Peoria (Ill.) Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, Vol. 6, 1842.

*From Hon. Theron Metcalf.*

Millennial Harbinger, Vol. 7, Nos. 6 and 7.

*From Dr. Earle.*

Catalogue of the Books at the 35th New York Trade Sale, March, 1842.

*Donor unknown.*

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary, May 25th, 1843, and at the meetings May 25—30. 8 vo. Phil. 1843.

*From the Am. Phil. Society.*

Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, Sept. 6, 1813.  
By Job Durfee. 8 vo. Providence, 1813.

*From Wm. G. Goddard, Esq.*

A week's preparation for the Sacrament. 16 mo, (title page and date wanting)

The great importance of a religious life considered. 16 mo. Lond. 1741.

Watts's Psalms, 8 vo, Worcester, 1796.

A collection of Poems, viz., The Temple of Death, by the Marquis of Normanby; an Epistle to the Earl of Dorset, by Charles Montague, Lord Halifax; the Duel of the Stags, by Sir Robert Howard; with several original poems, never before printed, viz., by the Earl of Roscommon, the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Orrery, Sir Charles Sedley, Sir George Elbridge, Mr Granville, Mr Stepney, Mr Dryden, &c. 8 vo. Lond. 1702.

Essays on religious subjects, (an ancient volume, title page wanting.)

Tate & Brady's version of the Psalms, 16 mo, Boston, 1767.

Instructions and devotions for hearing mass, 24 mo, 1730.

The Christian Sacrifice, by Simon Patrick, D. D. 16 mo. Lond. 1685.

A Bible printed in London in 1731.

The works of Dr John Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury, vol. 4. 8 vo, London 1736.

A Guide for the Doubting and Cordial for the Fainting Spirit, 24mo, date wanting

The Silent Soul; with sovereign antidotes against the most miserable exigents. By Thomas Brooks, 24 mo, Lond. (date wanting.)

The whole Concern of Man; with directions for several occasions, ordinary and extraordinary, 16 mo, Lond. 1700.

An ancient copy of the Common Prayer Book, without date, 16 mo.

The doctrine of the passions explained and improved; to which are subjoined moral and divine rules for the government of them. By I. Watts, D. D. 24 mo. 1795.

*From Hon. Isaac Davis.*

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for Oct. 1813.

*From the Editor.*

Septennial Report of the Oahu Charity School, 12 mo, Honolulu, 1841.

Translation of the Constitution and Laws of the Hawaiian Islands; established in the reign of Kamehameha III. 12 mo. Lahainaluna, 1842.

Supplement to the Sandwich Island Mirror; containing an account of the persecution of the Catholics at the Sandwich Islands. 8 vo. Honolulu, 1840.

*From Mr. Levi Lincoln, Jr.*

Tecumseh; or the West thirty years since. A Poem. By George W. Colton. 8 vo. N. Y. 1842.

*From the Author.*

Catalogue of the Library of Brown University. 8 vo. Providence 1843.

*From the President and Corp. of B. U.*

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1810—1813. Section Americaine. 8 vo. Copenhagen, 1813.

*From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.*

Minutes of the Convention of Delegates from the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, and from the Associations of Connecticut, held annually from 1766 to 1779, inclusive. 8 vo. Hartford, 1813.

*From the Missionary Rooms, Boston.*

Four Indian Arrowheads of stone.

*From Rev. John Weiss.*

A Discourse preached to the North Church and Society in Salem, Mass., Aug. 20, 1843, the Sunday succeeding the death of Hon. Benj. Pickman. By John Brazer, J. D. 8 vo. Salem, 1843. (Not published.)

*From the author.*

Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Society. Vol. 2, No. 3.

*From the Society.*

The Boston Semi-weekly Courier, (received as issued.)

*From the Editor.*

The Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, (received weekly.)

*From the Editor.*

The Churchman, (received periodically.)

Spirit of Missions, " "

*From James Swords, Esq., N. Y.*

The Report of the Council was accepted.

The Report of the Treasurer was referred to Hon. THOMAS KINNICUTT, and Hon. ALFRED D. FOSTER, to be by them audited.

It was voted, That the Committee of Publication be directed to print the account of the proceedings of this meeting, and abstracts of the reports, in connexion with the address of Gov. DAVIS.

The Society having voted to proceed to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year—it was announced, that SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., whose faithful and valuable services, as Treasurer of the Institution for the last fourteen years, the Council and the Society have had continual occasion to notice with gratitude, declined a re-election to that office.

It was also announced, that Dr. JOHN PARK and Hon. ALFRED D. FOSTER, each declined a re-election upon the Committee of Publication.

The gentlemen included in the list of Officers on the first leaf of this publication were then severally chosen.

*Voted*, That the Librarian be requested to prepare and transmit an answer to the communication of THOMAS CAREW HUNT, Esq., Consul of Great Britain at the Azores, presented to the Society at their last meeting.

The meeting was then dissolved.\*

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\* The next regular meeting of the Society will be held at the Tremont House, in Boston, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1844, at 11 o'clock, A. M.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.  
ANNUAL MEETING,  
AT  
ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER,  
OCTOBER 23, 1849.



CAMBRIDGE:  
METCALF AND COMPANY,  
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.  
1850.



## PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING. — OCTOBER 23, 1849.

THE Hon. John Davis, first Vice-President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting of the Society, held at the rooms of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in Boston, May 30th, 1849, was read.

The Report of the Council was read.

The Account of the Treasurer, attested by the Auditing Committee, was presented and read.

The Report of the Librarian was read.

The Reports of the Council and the Librarian were referred to the Committee of Publication, with instructions to print such portions as they deem expedient, in a pamphlet form, to be distributed to members.

The Society then voted to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. Levi Lincoln, Hon. Emory Washburn, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury, were appointed a committee of nomination.

The following gentlemen, having been reported as nominated by the committee, were unanimously elected.

*President.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D., of Worcester.

REV. WILLIAM BUELL SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

*Council.*

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL. D., of Worcester.

HON. JAMES CUSHING MERRILL, " Boston.

REV. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., " Boston.

SAMUEL MACGREGOR BURNSIDE, Esq., " Worcester.

FREDERIC WM. PAINE, Esq., " Worcester.

JOHN GREEN, M. D., " Worcester.

JOSEPH WILLARD, Esq., " Boston.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, " Worcester.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, " Worcester.

HON. ALFRED DWIGHT FOSTER, " Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN THOMAS, of Worcester.

*Recording Secretary.*

HON. REJOICE NEWTON, of Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., of Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

REV. JOSEPH BARLOW FELT, " Boston.

REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, " Worcester.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were elected members of the Society: —

Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff, M. D., of Boston.

George Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge.

Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge.

That portion of the report of the Council which relates to the decease of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, was referred to the Committee of Publication, who were requested to report on the subject at an adjourned meeting of the Society.

The meeting was then adjourned to the last Wednesday of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NOVEMBER 28, 1849.

At a meeting of the Society, according to adjournment, Hon. Levi Lincoln in the chair ; —

A Report was presented by the Committee of Publication, embracing a brief Memoir of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, prepared by Rev. Edward E. Hale, and a resolution expressive of respect for his memory.

It was voted to accept the Report, and to refer it again to the committee, with instructions to print the same in a pamphlet form, in connection with the proceedings of the meeting, to be distributed to members.

The meeting was then dissolved.

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## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

OCTOBER 23, 1849.

IN the brief interval that separates the stated meetings of the Society, there usually occurs but little of importance for the Council to report to its members. The account of the Treasurer exhibits the condition of the funds, and the report of the Librarian embodies such details as relate to the increase of the collections and the ordinary operations of the institution. Yet it is desirable that the practice of regular communications should be faithfully maintained, even if sometimes it amounts to no more than the mere observance of a formality.

It appears by the statement of the Treasurer, that the

funds of the Society have grown to the sum total of \$ 30,038.33. This is the aggregate of three distinct appropriations, arising from the mode of foundation adopted by the original donor.

The largest is the fund of \$ 12,000, commonly called the Librarian's Fund, established for the support of a regular librarian and other purposes designated by the will of the founder. This, when received, in May, 1831, fell short about \$ 600 of the intended sum, but has been raised by the savings of its income to \$ 13,351.78.

The next is usually denominated the Fund of \$ 5,000, that being its original amount.

It was set apart by the donor, under an impression that at least a portion of the income might profitably be employed annually in researches among the aboriginal remains at the West. The cautious directions of the testator himself, and prudential considerations dictated by existing circumstances, and conforming to the spirit of his wishes, have prevented any serious expenditure from this source. The fund has therefore accumulated to \$ 12,056.20.

The last is the Residuary Fund, made up of the balance of property received from the estate of Mr. Thomas, and whatever has been derived from other sources. It may be employed for any of the necessary purposes of the Society, and now amounts to \$ 4,130.35.

The condition of the resources of the institution, and the careful manner in which they have been cherished, must be highly satisfactory to its members. It should be mentioned, that some extraordinary charges have occurred in the last five months, of which two items alone (one for the extinguishment of the claims of heirs to the title of the estate where the building stands, and the other for the purchase of paper to be used in printing the new volume) amount to more than five hundred dollars.

The present anniversary happens to take place near the close of the first half of one of the great periods by which history is usually measured. Standing, then, in the middle



of a century, a favorable time is afforded for marking the position of our institution with reference both to the past and the future. It is well occasionally to review the one and anticipate the other; and it may be that, in the lapse of thirty-eight years, which have passed since the organization of the Society, changes will be found to have occurred by which its future condition is likely to be materially modified. Circumstances may have affected its relation to the country and to the world. Its prospective field of usefulness may vary from that which was open to it at the outset; and the means and modes of its operations may appear likely to differ essentially, in the coming half-century, from those which the internal and external condition of things has dictated in the past.

Located in a country village, of comparatively small population, the institution has not enjoyed during the early portion of its career those advantages which the combination of literary tastes with wealth and leisure affords in larger towns and cities. The stimulus of frequent meetings, and the coöperation of minds concentrated upon a common object, whose interests they have time and inclination to cultivate, have been wanting. For the first eight years of its existence it was without a suitable edifice for the arrangement and preservation of its collections. Eleven years more went by before it possessed the means of providing a stated officer devoted to the care and increase of the library, and to the duty of rendering its collections at all times available for public use. It is, however, able to find in the retrospect ample cause for satisfaction at what has been accomplished, and is justified in believing that the object of its organization has not failed of fulfilment.

Properly speaking, our country offers but one legitimate field for the investigations of the antiquary. All, except its aboriginal history, is too modern for mystery, and almost too modern for obscurity or doubt. There are two departments of inquiry, from which, if judiciously pursued, it might be expected that light would be thrown upon the

origin and condition of the native American race. The first relates to the monuments and evidences of art which they have left behind them ; the second, to the dialects of speech which they have transmitted to their posterity. Into both of these departments this Society has entered with energy and effect. Before the publication of its first volume,\* some casual surveys had been made of ancient works at the West, — a few disconnected communications, and a few imperfect drawings, had appeared in scientific or literary periodicals. It remained to bring together whatever was known upon the subject, to institute a more extended examination, and to exhibit the results in a clearer and more connected shape. This was done in a manner more perfect than under the circumstances could reasonably have been expected. Recent elaborate explorations have tested the value and raised the appreciation of that work, by showing how little really new material, to serve as the basis of speculation or conjecture, could be added to what had there been presented.

The second volume of the Society's transactions opened the way, and advanced far upon the path of that comprehensive comparison of dialects which has determined the unity and antiquity of the race, and its possible independence of Asiatic or European origin.† This gigantic labor, whose earliest fruits our Society had the honor of producing to the world, terminated only with the recent lamented demise of its author ; and although the reflected credit of its continuance was bestowed upon another association, formed under his own eye and by his immediate influence, yet the merit of being the organ of the earliest, and perhaps the most important portion, belongs to this institution.

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\* On the Fortifications, Mounds, and other Antiquities of the West, by Caleb Atwater, with some letters from other sources.

† A Dissertation on Indian History and Languages, by Hon. Albert Gallatin. In the same volume is Gookin's History of the Praying Indians.

For other proofs of action and utility, the Society may refer to the catalogue of its library,—a work of much labor and expense,—and to the accumulation of more than eighteen thousand volumes upon its shelves; besides a mass of unbound pamphlets and manuscripts, and other deposits of interest and value. How much historical and antiquarian taste has been encouraged and cultivated by the influence and aid of these collections, it is impossible to estimate; but the substance drawn from them percolates through and enriches the pages of some of our best historians, as well as those of a multitude of writers less known to fame.

The recent undertaking of the Society in a new direction, and of a local character, being unfinished,\* may not appropriately be mentioned here, except as indicating a change in the sphere of its operations, which may possibly become more marked hereafter.

Since the organization of this institution, numerous associations of a kindred nature have sprung up in various parts of the country. Many of the States have now societies of their own devoted to archæological research. Nor do these in all cases confine their inquiries within their own territorial limits. Thus the field, which the Antiquarian Society at its outset found almost unoccupied, is now filled with fellow-laborers, who are likely, not only to anticipate its operations, but to divert from its collections a large share of the relics of the past, and other materials of history, which would else have been intrusted to its keeping. Private collectors and amateur antiquaries have also greatly increased in numbers; and it should be a gratification to witness the rapid extension of a taste which our influence may have helped to create. Perhaps it may be our duty, at some day, to gather and embody into a form of unity the general results of partial or local investigations.

While many of the purposes for which the Antiquarian

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\* The publication, from the original manuscript, of the early records of the Massachusetts Bay Company and Colony, with annotations.

Society was formed are destined to be accomplished without its aid, and the reputation incident to such labors to be divided among numerous claimants, there are circumstances of a compensatory nature, created by the progress of time, which may far exceed in importance all advantages which the progress of time has taken away.

It is clear that the efficiency of an institution must greatly depend upon its local strength. If the central machinery is wanting in power, the motion of the distant wheels will be feeble and irregular. A continuous activity requires that the impulse should be from a continuous and abundant source. There is hardly an instance of a successful association for the promotion of science or literature, that is not located in the midst of large bodies of men, upon whom it exerts a sensible influence, and from whom it receives a reactive energy in turn. Hence our sister societies in large towns and cities are able to maintain the appearance of vitality, and not the appearance only, by identifying themselves with local interests, and deriving their strength from the local interest which they have excited. It is such a local interest that our own institution requires to sustain even its general designs; and it is one of the most promising features of its future prospects, that a populous city is rising around it, from whose intellectual resources it may draw its nourishment.

In the coming years we may therefore expect to see this institution occupying a position at home, which heretofore it has not held, — that of a nucleus of local literature and science, around which the cultivated minds of the city will gather for the stimulus of their powers, and be proud to cherish the source of their gratification and improvement.

That such a result will be realized in time there can be little reason to doubt. It may be advanced or retarded, according to the measures which the Society shall see fit to adopt.

If a suitable edifice existed, in a suitable place, with arrangements adapted to the uses favorable to the promo-

tion of a public interest, it is natural to suppose that interest would increase under circumstances propitious to its development; and it is not easy to conceive in what way the institution can be made to redound more to the honor of its founders, than by rendering it the seat of local refinement and culture, while enlarging its ability for enterprises of a national character.

Whatever may prove to be the opportunity of future exertions, and the direction given to them by unforeseen events, the products of past effort, at least, are secure. There is the library, and there are the funds, — a broad and steadfast basis upon which to build a fabric of unlimited extent and elevation. If the first could not be replaced, so, with respect to certain of its treasures, it can hardly be rivalled by later collections; and with the accumulations which care and economy have added to the bounty of its founder, the Antiquarian Society may enter upon the second half of the nineteenth century without apprehensions of waning dignity, or diminished usefulness.

It is proper to call the attention of the Society to the fact, that one of its most distinguished members, a principal contributor to its reputation at home and abroad, has recently deceased. The services of Albert Gallatin in furnishing the material for one of the Society's publications have been peculiar and great. Apart from his exalted merit as a statesman and a scholar, he is here entitled to especial honor as the diligent antiquary, second to none in his zeal for the cause, and perhaps superior to all in the extent and importance of his labors.

The Council recommend the passage of resolutions by the Society, expressive of sorrow for his loss, and respect for his memory.



## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

THE list of accessions to the library during the last five months shows a smaller increase than has been usual in that period of time. It will be seen that it consists of a little more than three hundred books and pamphlets of every description, some parcels of ancient manuscript sermons, and a few maps and charts.

Publications have been received from the following institutions: — the Maryland Historical Society, the Smithsonian Institution, the Harvard Natural History Society, the New York University, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Art Union, the New Jersey Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Institut Historique of Paris, the American Oriental Society, the American Peace Society, and the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Among the accessions are thirty files of unbound newspapers. It is a gratifying circumstance, that friends of the Society are manifesting an increased interest in the preservation of these important publications for our benefit. This department of the library, already so rich in the older newspapers, deserves to be cherished with peculiar care. From our own portion of the country it is comparatively easy to procure a fair variety of the papers of the day; but those from the South and West are not so readily obtained, and would be particularly acceptable. Among the proprietors who favor the Society with their regular issues, especial acknowledgments are due to the editors of the Boston Courier, the Christian Watchman, and the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, for many years of continued kindness; and to Freeman Hunt, Esq., of the New York Merchant's Magazine, for a long series of the numbers of that valuable periodical, transmitted as they were published.

The cabinet has received an addition of Indian implements, gathered in the towns bordering upon Concord Riv-



er,\* consisting of forty articles made from stone by the aborigines before their intercourse with the whites. These are, many of them, excellent specimens, and exhibit the same remarkable similarity of form and finish that characterizes the tools and ornaments of the Indian race throughout at least the northern portion of the continent. The material only varies according to the geological formations of the country, a difference quite insufficient to serve much purpose in the way of identifying the place of their origin.

The quantity of these relics now existing is very great. In some neighbourhoods, which were inhabited permanently by the natives, or frequently resorted to, there is hardly a farmer but has more or less of them. Their very abundance renders their possessors careless of their preservation, and they are mutilated with little compunction. Yet they will at some time be regarded with great interest, and should be kept from injury and loss with more care than is wont to be bestowed on them.

It is to be hoped that, ere long, an elaborate comparison will be instituted between the aboriginal remains of the Eastern States and those which have attracted more attention at the West. There may possibly be detected a greater degree of resemblance, even with respect to the highest evidences of native art, than has heretofore been supposed.†

\* From George Frisbie Hoar, Esq., of this city.

† The Society has in its possession a drawing and description of an extensive fortification that formerly existed on Winnipiseogee River, in Sanborn-ton, New Hampshire, communicated in 1822, by Jacob B. Moore, Esq., then of that State. The inclosure was a double one, perfectly symmetrical in form, having small mounds at the entrances, and a large one without the walls, in the manner so common at the West. The walls were of stone, externally, filled in with clay, shells, and gravel. When first discovered, about eighty years since, they were breast high, six feet in thickness, and had evidently diminished considerably in height since their erection. The stones were used for the construction of a dam across the river, and other purposes connected with the improvements of the settlers. A more regular or more elaborate structure, according to the representation of the drawing, can hardly be found in the valley of the Mississippi. Other works of importance are known to have existed in New England, deserving more consideration than they have hitherto received.

During the last year the Librarian has had authority to make purchases of books without any specified limit ; with reference, however, to opportunities supposed to be temporary, and unusually favorable. But, on the principle that immediate and positive wants have a stronger claim to attention than those which are more remote and uncertain, he has been indisposed to go so far as prudence would perhaps warrant in buying miscellaneous works from the auction sales, because there is a department of the library quite as appropriate as any other to the objects of the Society, that is at present but poorly supplied. The department alluded to is that of general biography.

Personal history, the history of men occupying the several stations, and engaged in the various forms, of human action, is daily assuming a higher importance. The leading minds in the arts of peace, not less than the conspicuous characters in war and politics, are attracting more and more the attention of the historian and the historical student. Yet, of the materials of information respecting individuals who have distinguished themselves in different pursuits, the supply in our library is very unsatisfactory. It includes no great work on general biography, such as the *Biographie Universelle* of the French, and some less comprehensive, though still voluminous, dictionaries that may be found in English. These works are expensive, and are not likely to come into our possession except by purchase.

The question therefore arises, whether such definite objects, whose importance is felt, should not have a claim upon the current means of the Society prior to any others, and be provided for accordingly.

While the history of countries is becoming, in a greater degree, the history of the people, and the characteristics of an era are sought for in the characters of prominent citizens, of every class, as well as in the characters of rulers, one form of individual history is extending rapidly as a subject of research. Almost every family of any standing has some one or more of its members engaged in tracing its

descent and connections. These are seldom satisfied without following the name far back into the past, and among various nations, — laboring to join the broken links of the race. Among the many who resort to our library for purposes of investigation, there are few who have not that design more or less directly in view. The Domesday Book, the old Norman and Saxon Rolls of the British Record Commission, are diligently studied for the origin of family appellations, and anxious inquiries are made for books containing the names and memoirs of men in all lands and all ages.

This is a taste which antiquaries are professionally bound to cultivate and encourage. If of minor importance in itself, it is so inseparably associated with matters of greater consideration, that results of the highest value may flow from it. It is of little consequence by what motive a person may be induced to dig, if he clears away rubbish that perchance conceals real treasures. Many an historical gem has been brought to light while raking the dust for a genealogical bone. It is therefore desirable to afford facilities for private inquiries like these, as well as for those whose end is not so limited and personal.

The demand for rare books and pamphlets, owing to the competition among collectors, somewhat increases the hazard of admitting strangers to the library. Objects of virtu and curiosity offer temptations to many who have no other knowledge of them than their market price. With the growth of our city, additional cautions or restrictions will probably be found necessary, to guard our collections from loss or mutilation. Thus far our Society has been more fortunate in these respects than some other institutions; but it must be admitted, that, with an enlarged population, and the varieties of character which it embraces and conceals, the chances of danger are infinitely multiplied.

The building has been nearly free from leakage during the past year, and no particular local repairs seem to be required to keep it in as good condition as usual the coming winter.

## MEMOIR.

ALBERT GALLATIN was born at Geneva, in Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761; belonging to one of the most distinguished Swiss families. It is a curious fact, that he was a kinsman of the distinguished financier, M. Necker. His first Swiss ancestor was John Gallatini, one of the exiles from Savoy, in the sixteenth century, at a time when Geneva received from Italy some of her noblest families, — one of which has since gained a world-wide reputation in the historian, Sismondi. John Gallatini, the exile, was one of the magistrates of Geneva when it became an independent republic. It is said that his descendants have been, ever since, connected with the magistracy. We notice these facts, as having a special interest, because connected with the life of one of the earliest statesmen of our own republic, who was at the same time one of her most successful financiers. The two sons of Albert Gallatin, and their children, are the only survivors of the male line.\*

The name Gallatini seems, in later days, to have been almost always changed into Gallatin. In this country, certainly, Mr. Gallatin always so wrote it. He never used here any Christian name but Albert. In the *Nouvelle Encyclopédie*, his name is said to have been Abraham Albert Alphonse Gallatin.

His father died when he was four years old. He lost his mother also in his infancy, and he was educated under the care of a distant relative of hers. He pursued his earlier studies at the distinguished University of his native city. The historian Müller was one of his teachers there, and the celebrated Dumont was his classmate. Pictet, after-

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\* Dr. Jean Louis Gallatin, an eminent Parisian physician, seems to have been his near relative. He was born at Geneva in 1751, and, in his studies, distinguished himself as the pupil and friend of Theodore Tronchin. Removing to Paris he became the physician to the Duke of Orleans, and to the hospital founded by his kinswoman, Madame Necker. In this latter duty he lost his health, and died in 1783.

wards celebrated as a naturalist, and young Gallatin, were, at the time, the two students most distinguished; Pictet excelling all others, even then, in physical science, while Mr. Gallatin's success was as remarkable in the classics. He graduated in 1779, in his nineteenth year. Early the next year, 1780, he left Geneva, without the knowledge of his friends, in company with a young man named Ser. They left us, says a letter from M. la Rochefoucauld d'Enville to Franklin, "drawn by a love of glory and of liberty to America." In the same letter this gentleman describes young Gallatin as "well informed for his age, and of excellent character thus far." He adds, that, as "they have kept their project from their kinsmen, we cannot tell where they will land. It is supposed, however, that they are going to Philadelphia, or to the Continental army."

This is the last account found of Mr. Ser, the companion of Mr. Gallatin, in the documents to which we have access. Mr. Gallatin himself arrived in Boston on the 14th or 15th of July, in the same year, a few weeks after the second arrival of Lafayette, and a day or two after the French fleet arrived at Newport. He made but a short stay at Boston, and proceeded at once to the Eastward, to the plantation, then of a few years' standing only, of Mechias, now Machias. This was a settlement almost wholly isolated on the seaboard, and the most easterly possession of this State which she succeeded in maintaining during the war. Mr. Gallatin was probably led thither by the fact that a son of a countryman of his own, Mr. Lewis Frederic Delesdernier, had been for some years established there. At this time Mr. Delesdernier was the second in command of the company of troops which held Fort Gates, the military position which defended the settlement. Mr. Delesdernier received the young Swiss cordially, giving him assistance and employment in his temporary poverty. Mr. Gallatin himself attempted to settle a lot of land, and there is still pointed out the meadow where he cut the hay with his own hands. This is "Frost's Meadow" in Perry, not far from the site of the present Indian village.



Fort Gates, at Mechias, was an establishment under the charge of Colonel John Allan, a Nova Scotia Whig, who had been intrusted with the defence of this extreme frontier since 1777, and remained in command of this fort, which he planned himself, until the peace in 1783. At the time of Mr. Gallatin's arrival, the garrison consisted of a single small company of rangers only, under the command of Captain John Preble, with a few Indian scouts attached, and a single officer of artillery. About the time of Mr. Gallatin's arrival, a few men were enlisted for some temporary purpose, under the name of "the Irish Volunteers," serving from the 18th of September to the 20th of October. Although such occasional assistance as this is to be found noted in the volumes of Revolutionary Muster-Rolls, preserved in the State archives at Boston, — so that, from 1777 to 1783, the name of every man in that garrison, and his length of service, appear to be noted there, — Mr. Gallatin's name does not appear in that number. It appears, therefore, that any services that he may have rendered in a military capacity were rendered as a volunteer, not attached in form to the garrison, — which his personal friendship for Lieutenant Delesdernier and his zeal in the cause would readily have suggested.\*

This little garrison had not been overlooked by the enemy. In August, 1777, it repelled a severe attack with credit to itself. After this time, however, it was not attacked again. Mr. Gallatin, therefore, cannot have seen active service there.

He remained about a year at Mechias. He then returned to Boston, in which place, or at Cambridge, he lived for nearly two years.

It was during this period that he discharged, at Cambridge, the duties of instructor in the French language. The following is the vote of the Corporation appointing him in this capacity: —

*"July 2d, 1782. — Voted, That Mr. Gallatin be permit-*

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\* Such services gave rise, probably, to the erroneous supposition that he enlisted in that force, and to the statement that he commanded it.



ted to instruct, in the French language, such of the students as desire it, and who shall obtain permission from their parents or guardians, in writing, signified under their hands, to the President, which students shall be assessed in their quarter bills the sums agreed for with Mr. Gallatin for their instruction ; and that Mr. Gallatin be allowed the use of the Library, a chamber in the College, and commons at the rate paid by the tutors, if he desire it."

Such a connection as this with the University was the customary arrangement then for instruction in any new branch of study, not covered by the previous College system.

Gentlemen then resident at Cambridge retained always very pleasant recollections of the young Swiss teacher. He was at that time in circumstances of poverty, lived with the greatest simplicity and economy, and, in his after life, recalled with true warmth of gratitude such attentions as it was in the power of those around him to bestow upon him. One only of his pupils, the venerable Thomas Greenleaf, Esq., of Quincy, still survives. He has favored us with the following note of his recollections of his distinguished teacher.

"I was a member of Harvard College at the time when he was a teacher of French in Cambridge, but was a very short time under his tuition. He must have been then young, for I entered college at the early age of thirteen, and am now the only surviving member of the class that graduated in 1784. I well recollect that he was then considered an intelligent and very able teacher. I was so well pleased with his mode of instruction, that my classmate, Thomas Russell — a son of the Hon. Thomas Russell, merchant, of Boston — and myself requested him to give us private lessons in French during the vacation ; he consented, and met us at the mansion-house of Mr. Russell, in Summer Street, for that purpose. A term was commenced, but, after receiving from him a few lessons, some five or six only, he left this part of the country for the West, to our very great regret, as we felt ourselves deprived of the advantages we confidently expected to receive from his able and pleasing manner of teaching."

Mr. Gallatin left Cambridge for Philadelphia in July, 1783. He never resumed his residence in New England.

He resided in Philadelphia, in company with a French gentleman named Savery, until November, 1783, when he removed to Western Virginia, intending to reside there. It is said that some Indian disturbances, with other causes, changed this intention. He had received his patrimony from Europe while in Virginia, and in December, 1785, removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he bought an estate. Here that popularity surrounded him which he always held afterwards. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State; the next three years he was a member of the Legislature, which body, in 1793, elected him one of the Senators in the United States Senate.

He took his seat in the Senate on the opening of the next session, the first of the third Congress, December 2, 1793. The Vice-President laid before the Senate, the same day, a petition of certain persons, that he might not hold this seat, on the ground, that when chosen Senator he had not been a citizen nine years. This petition was not definitely acted upon until February 27, 1794.

In the mean time Mr. Gallatin acted as a member of the Senate, occasionally speaking. It is worthy of memory, that, in a nearly full Senate, he was one of a minority of two \* who voted against the amendment to the Constitution which is now the eleventh article of amendment. "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state." This amendment passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-three to two.

On the 10th of February, 1794, the Committee on Elections reported adversely to his claim. The Senate was at that time considering whether to hold public sessions; its legislative as well as its executive sessions having been previously held in private. It was specially resolved, how-

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\* Mr. Rutherford voted with him.

ever, that, for the discussion of this contested election, the doors of the Senate should be opened. But it was not until the next winter that the Senate-chamber was regularly open to the public, as it now is, during its legislative action.

The discussion on his right to a seat lasted until February 27th, when the Senate decided to sustain its committee's report, by rejecting the formal motion, — "*Resolved*, that Albert Gallatin, returned to this house as a member from the State of Pennsylvania, is duly qualified for and entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States." Twelve Senators voted for and fourteen against this resolution; such being the relative strength of the Democratic and Federal parties in the Senate at that time. Mr. Gallatin, in the course of the inquiry, drew up a statement of facts, which was agreed to by the petitioners, on which the question was argued. Brief as it is, it is valuable as his autobiography. It is in the following words: —

"Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, on the 29th day of January, 1761. He left that place for the United States in April or May, 1780, arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 14th — 15th July, of the same year, and has ever since resided within the United States. In October, 1780, he removed from Boston to Machias, in the Province of Maine, in which place and its neighbourhood he resided one year, and commenced a settlement on a tract of vacant land. During that time, he furnished, out of his own funds, supplies (amounting in value to more than sixty pounds, Massachusetts currency) to Colonel John Allen (who was the commanding officer stationed there, and also Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Eastern Department) for the use of the American troops, and, on several occasions, served as a volunteer under the same officer's command. For the said supplies he received, one year after, a warrant on the treasury of the State of Massachusetts, which he sold at a considerable depreciation. In October, 1781, he returned to Boston; and in the spring of 1782 was, by a vote of the Corporation of the University of Cambridge (otherwise called Harvard College), chosen

instructor of the French language of the said University. By the same vote he was allowed a room in the college, the privilege of the commons at the tutors' table, the use of the library, and also the right of having his pay (which depended on the voluntary subscription and attendance of the students) collected by the steward of the institution, together with other charges against the students for board and education. Those terms he accepted, and remained in that station for the term of one year. In July, 1783, he removed to Pennsylvania, and in November of the same year proceeded to Virginia, in which State he had purchased more than one thousand acres of land (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds, Virginia currency, in value), some time between July and November, 1783. Between this last-mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchased other lands in said State, to a very large amount; and in said last-mentioned month he took an oath of allegiance to said State. In December, 1785, he purchased the plantation in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on which he has lived ever since. In October, 1789, he was chosen a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legislature of the same State. On the 28th of February, 1793, he was chosen Senator to represent the said State in the Congress of the United States, and took his seat in December following."

About this time, Mr. Gallatin married Hannah Nicholson, the daughter of Commodore James Nicholson. Mrs. Gallatin is remembered by all who knew her with great regard. She died but a few weeks before her husband.

He returned from the Senate to his home in Fayette county. The same summer, the opposition to the excise laws of the United States, which had existed for two or three years in the western counties, broke out, in Alleghany county, into those violent acts to which has been given the name of the "Whiskey Insurrection." Public meetings of disaffected persons were held, — the militia of the counties summoned together by the disaffected persons, at

Braddock's field, — and, at a meeting composed principally of those who had been concerned in burning the house of General Nevil, the government inspector, an assembly of delegates to be chosen in the four western counties was called, to meet on the 14th day of August, at Parkinson's Ferry. It was hoped, doubtless, by the disorganizers, that this assembly would be of such men as would favor and forward their plans; but persons well affected to government joined in the call, and, as the time for the meeting approached, such persons joined also in the "choosing of discreet delegates" to the Parkinson assembly. Of these delegates Mr. Gallatin was one. He describes the meeting thus: — "It was partly a true representation of the people, but it was partly not so; for as there are not in this State any regular township meetings, a few individuals collected in any one township might appoint deputies, and the truth is, that, in almost every case, a minority of the inhabitants of the respective townships did make the appointments; in every township, likewise, where there were any violent characters, such characters would undoubtedly attend the election, while, on the other hand, moderate men and friends to order were cautious, either in attending the elections or in suffering themselves to be elected."

The delegates met on an eminence, under the shade of trees. Colonel Cook was appointed chairman, and Mr. Gallatin secretary. Although many of the delegates were disaffected and "inflammatory" persons, they had not, as it proved, the control of the meeting. Mr. Gallatin appeared at once as the leader of those who were seeking to appease the popular excitement, and gain time to bring the people to their duty. To his exertions, according to Mr. Findlay's account, the pacific termination of the meeting was due. The leaders of the "insurgents" had drawn up a series of violent resolutions, of which the second proposed the appointment of "a Committee of Public Safety, to call forth the resources of the Western country, and repel any hostile attempts that may be made against the citizens, or the body of the people." "If," says Mr. Findlay,



“such a resolution had been offered before such a number of persons had become desperate by being involved in the preceding riots, it would not have been heard with patience; but now it required both great address and great fortitude to parry it. Fortunately, there was among the delegates a man well qualified for this purpose. His fortitude was no doubt the greater, as he knew he was in no danger at home for what he might say here. I mean Mr. Gallatin, the secretary. He rose, and began by criticizing on the word ‘hostility’; asked what it meant, or from whence the hostilities were to come. He alleged, if it was the exertions of government that were designed to be opposed, the term was improper; the exertions of government on the citizens, in support of the laws, being coercion, and not hostility.”

Mr. Gallatin attempted to refer the resolutions for amendment. But “so great was the prevailing panic, that, notwithstanding the number of well-disposed members that were in the meeting, he was not seconded.” After some delay, however, Marshal himself, one of the prominent “insurgents,” offered to withdraw the resolution, on condition that a committee of sixty should be appointed, with power to call a new meeting of the people or their deputies. This was instantly agreed to, and a new resolution was studiously modified, so as to insure its adoption, and was agreed to by the meeting.

“Mr. Gallatin had the fortitude,” adds Findlay, “to object to the exception against the excise, and procured it to be struck out; but durst not offer an affirmative resolution in favor of submitting to it. Indeed, the doing so at this time would have been imprudent, nor would success, in such a resolution, have been of use till submission to the municipal laws had been restored.”

The result of a convention from which so much had been feared was, under such agency, simply the appointment of a committee of conference, and a call for another assembly. Of the committee of conference, appointed to meet the government commissioners, Mr. Gallatin was



one. They acceded to the terms proposed by the commissioners at once, and used their efforts to induce the people to accept them. Mr. Gallatin, as a judge of election in Fayette county, officially returned the signatures of a large number of the citizens of that county to an association agreement to support the government. His influence must have been of great value throughout, in keeping down the spirit of disaffection.

In the next year, a Congressional district, in which he did not reside, embracing Alleghany county, chose him, without drawing party distinctions, its member in Congress; and he held his seat, as member for that district, until, in 1801, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Jefferson. In the first Congress in which he thus sat, the celebrated question relating to measures for carrying out Jay's treaty came up, and was decided. Mr. Gallatin was in the minority of forty-eight, which, in the division, appeared against a majority of fifty-three. He spoke against the treaty, and his speech was printed. He was always an active member, and spoke frequently. While a member, he published, in 1796, his "Sketch of the Finances of the United States," and, in 1800, "Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States."

From his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1801, he retained that seat until 1813. For he held his seat in Mr. Madison's cabinet, although individually opposed to the war. Mr. Madison nominated him, May 31, 1813, one of the envoys to negotiate peace. The Senate rejected the nomination, on the ground that that office was incompatible with his office as Secretary of the Treasury, which he still held. He afterwards resigned his seat in the cabinet, was nominated as envoy again, and the nomination was confirmed. In 1814, with the other envoys at Ghent, he signed the treaty of peace; and in 1815, with Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, concluded a commercial convention with Great Britain. From 1816 to 1823, he was our minister at Paris, and in 1827 and 1828, our minister at London.

In 1829 he was appointed a commissioner, together with Mr. Preble, to draw up the statement in relation to the Northeastern Boundary question, to be presented, on behalf of our government, to the king of the Netherlands, for his arbitration. In 1824, he was nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency by that part of the Democratic party which supported Mr. Crawford, but he withdrew from the canvass.

Since 1829 he has not been in official political life. Until 1839, however, he held the Presidency of the National Bank, in New York; and, until the end of his life, his opinions were sought as of great weight in matters of policy and finance. He has not withdrawn from an interest in public affairs since he left official duty. His essays on the Northeastern Boundary Question, the Map of Mr. Jay, the Danger of War with England, and Peace with Mexico, are so recent as to be distinctly recollected in the community, through which they were widely circulated.

Gentlemen, of whatever party, who associated with him in political life, unite in testifying to the amenity of disposition and diligence of research which he brought to his public duties. He was a favorite speaker in Congress, although his remnant of French accent sometimes excited a smile. Abroad, his knowledge of foreign customs and his gentleness of manner made him generally popular. There still remain pleasant anecdotes of his offers of service to those who had befriended him in his early New England career, — offers made by him after he had attained distinguished political position. When the collection district of Eastport was established, he named his old friend, Lieutenant Delesdernier, as the first collector, — and he retained that position till his death.

In the words of one of our members, who knew him well, "He was a very extraordinary man. That he was able to plunge into the politics of this country, and succeed as he did, shows great force of character. For he excelled in that, which, for a foreigner, is most difficult, — I mean in public speaking. He was a leader of the Democratic party

in the House of Representatives, at a time when they had such men as Mr. Livingston, Giles, and Nicholas on the floor of that body, — a leader not only in council, but in debate. His perceptions were clear, and his knowledge precise and accurate, beyond those of most men. The most perplexed subject became transparent in his hands. This was not owing to any extraordinary skill in the use of language, although, for a foreigner, his command of the English was remarkable. He probably, however, wrote French better than he did English. But his arrangement, discrimination, and reasoning were faultless.”

These political services of Mr. Gallatin are not more important than those scientific and literary labors, which occupied him to the very close of his life, and have a special interest for our Society.

Among these labors, more properly than among those usually expected of a cabinet officer, we should speak of his elaborate report on internal improvements. This was prepared in 1807 and 1808, in answer to an order of the Senate. It is the earliest complete view of the subject by the national government. It was made, of course, without opportunity to introduce steam-navigation or steam land-carriage among the facilities at command. It is none the less interesting, however. For it gives an elaborate view of the necessities of the whole country, brings forward reports of all enterprises then undertaken here, and proposes a comprehensive series of plans for the enlarging the internal intercourse of the whole nation. At that time, these schemes must have seemed immense, though they are now so far passed by in the development of our resources. He proposes for the action of the general government, either directly or by the assistance which it should give to local enterprises, the system of canals and turnpikes of which he makes the following recapitulation : —

I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea-coast : —

1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea-vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two thirds of the Atlantic coast, and across all the principal capes, except Cape Fear, . . . . . \$ 3,000,000
2. A great turnpike from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea-coast, . . . . . 4,800,000

II. From east to west : —

1. Improvement of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them, . . . . . 1,500,000
2. Four first-rate turnpike-roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding Western rivers, . . . . . 2,800,000
3. Canal around Falls of Ohio, . . . . . 300,000
4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis, and New Orleans, . . . . . 200,000

III. In a northern and northwestwardly direction, forming inland navigation between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence : —

1. Inland navigation between North River and Lake Champlain, . . . . . 800,000
2. Great inland navigation, opened the whole way by canals from North River to Lake Ontario, . . . . . 2,200,000
3. Canal around Falls of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from Lake Ontario to Upper Lakes, as far as extremities of Lake Michigan, . . . . . 1,000,000

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\$ 16,600,000

He then brings out a view of the available resources of the national treasury, arguing that it could accomplish this enterprise, without new taxation, in ten years' time.

In the mass of correspondence which he collected in

this duty, is a very long and valuable letter from Robert Fulton, who had studied such a scheme for many years. Mr. Gallatin calls particular attention to this letter. It is now a most curious paper ; for, although written in December, 1807, it contains no allusion to the grand invention which its author had then just tested, — which so soon afterwards effected a more magnificent internal intercommunication than any which even his sanguine report ventures to look forward to. No one did so much as himself to set aside the necessity of such schemes for intercourse as his report had been advising. A letter of Mr. Latrobe's gives a detailed account of railways and their advantages as then known. It is a good instance of that keen insight which was one of Mr. Gallatin's remarkable gifts, that, from an immense mass of kindred letters, he selected, as most valuable and worthy of wide circulation, these two, where his judgment has been so signally confirmed by time.

We allude to this report as an instance of Mr. Gallatin's generous public spirit and scientific zeal. His most elaborate literary work is his "Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America." This is the memoir which he prepared for this Society, and which forms the principal part of the second volume of its transactions. From his own account of it, it appears that he took the first step to it in 1823, at which time he was residing in Paris. He drew up, at the request of Alexander von Humboldt, a memoir on the Indian languages, for the use of that distinguished author, who proposed to annex it to the second edition of his work on Mexico. While it was yet in manuscript, Von Humboldt gave the use of it to the distinguished philologist, Adrien von Balbi, who was then preparing his *Ethnographic Atlas*. In the seventh chapter of his Introduction to this Atlas, Balbi uses this memoir as one of his leading authorities in regard to the division of the native tribes of the eastern part of North America. The publication of Balbi's work excited the attention of this Society ; and the Society requested Mr.



Gallatin to furnish a copy of his essay for publication in its transactions. He had not preserved any copy of the essay itself, but, in the mean time, had published a "Table of the Tribes," embracing its results; had collected materials for very considerable additions to it; and had engaged himself in bringing these into order. The result, published by this Society in 1836, is his comprehensive essay which we have named. The introduction is in itself an elaborate and complete work, which must remain the standard authority on the geographical distribution and mutual relations of the American tribes; since it is developed from the results of inquiries which could not all of them, even now, be renewed, as the extinction of different languages and even tribes is still going on. To this essay he adds, as an appendix, another essay, of great philological value, on the grammar of the Indian languages. These two essays lead to the comparative vocabularies of fifty-one different tribes. The collection and arrangement of the material for this work show the diligence and comprehensiveness of his intellectual labor, and the result is the most valuable treatise which has been attempted on the Indian language of the continent.

In the first volume of the Proceedings of the New York Ethnological Society, he adds to this paper one on the semi-civilized nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Peru. Without as good opportunity to go into the study of language as he had in the cases of the Northern Indian tribes, he had here other resources by which to study race and origin. The paper is a very curious sequel to the "Synopsis" already named. Mr. Gallatin's authority on the similarity of grammatical forms evident in comparison of the languages of the semi-civilized nations with those of Northern tribes, is of great value in the questions relating to the American aborigines and their origin.

His interest in the subject of this great work was unabated to the period of his death. He was the founder of the New York Ethnological Society, instituted to carry on and collect kindred investigations. His papers form a con-



siderable part of the two volumes already published by that Society. As the progress of discovery and adventure south of the old Louisiana, and west of the Rocky Mountains, brought more and more tribes and languages into distinct view, he added to the results of the comprehensive essay which we have described, and was able to carry out farther the profound suggestions which he had already made, on the connection between the ancient Mexicans and the tribes of our own land.

One of his last published papers is a letter which he addressed to Lieutenant Emory, in August, 1847, on the Indian tribes of the valley of the River Gila. It shows in the most interesting way how active and powerful was his mind, although he was then in his eighty-sixth year. In the compass of a few pages he so alludes to the different lines of research which he is still pursuing, as to present a beautiful picture of the activity of a serene and well-trained old age.

He died at his seat, at Astoria, near New York, on the 12th of August last.

In his death the country has lost the man most learned in all questions relating to the origin, the language, and the mutual relations of the native tribes. It has lost, at the same time, a statesman, whose memory went back over the whole of its history, and whose calm review of the past gave great weight to all his counsels for present political duty.

#### RESOLUTION.

*Resolved*, That by the decease of the Hon.<sup>r</sup> Albert Gallatin, the American Antiquarian Society has lost one of its most efficient and distinguished members. In his connection with the studies which occupy our institution, we have learned to regard him as a man of science, uniting great sagacity in observation with singular comprehensiveness of mind. The distinction he has gained, and the services he has rendered in this relation, are not less eminent than those of his career as an upright statesman and successful diplomatist.

## NOTE.

Mr. Gallatin's published works, besides ordinary official papers, are, so far as we can name them:—

1795. Speech in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the Question of the Validity of the Elections held in the four Western Counties of the State, October 14, 1794. With Notes and an Appendix containing Documents relating to the Western Insurrection. Philadelphia. pp. 66.
1795. Speech in Congress on the British Treaty.
1796. Sketch of the Finances of the United States. Svo. New York.
1798. Speech in Congress on the Foreign Intercourse Bill. Svo. Philadelphia.
1798. Statements of the Payments made by the Several States on the Direct Tax.
1799. Two Speeches in Congress on the Bill for Augmenting the Navy, February 7th and 11th. Svo. Philadelphia.
1800. Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States. Svo. New York.
1808. Report on Roads and Canals.
1832. Memorial of the Free Trade Convention.
1836. Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the British and Russian Possessions in North America. Svo. pp. 422. Published by the American Antiquarian Society.
1840. The Right of the United States to the Northeastern Boundary claimed by them, and refused by England. Principally extracted from the Statements laid before the King of the Netherlands. pp. 178, maps and plates.
1843. Inaugural Address when chosen President of the New York Historical Society.
1843. A Memoir on the Northeastern Boundary, in connection with Mr. Jay's Map.
1847. On the Semi-civilization of New Mexico. Published by the New York Ethnological Society, in the second volume of their Transactions.
1847. War with England. Svo. New York.
1848. Peace with Mexico. Svo. New York.





17  
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1851,

IN WORCESTER, OCTOBER 23, 1851,

IN BOSTON, APRIL 28, 1852.



4476<sup>a</sup>  
99.

WORCESTER:

PRINTED BY HENRY J. HOWLAND,

199 Main Street.





# PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,—APRIL 30, 1851,

AT THE ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
IN BOSTON.

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Hon. Edward Everett, President, in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting, in October, 1850, the Report of the Council to the Society, with the Treasurer's Report, and the Report of the Librarian, were read.

*Voted*, To accept the Report of the Council, embracing the other Reports, and to re-commit the same to the Council, for such disposition as they may think proper.

*Voted*, To proceed to ballot for the election of John C. B. Davis, Esq., of Worcester (now in London), as a member of the Society.

Mr. Davis was accordingly elected.

On motion of Professor Simon Greenleaf, it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for his munificent donation of a valuable lot for a new library building.

On motion of the same gentleman, it was

*Voted*, That the whole subject of erecting a new library building, and the disposal of the old building and land, be

submitted to the discretion of the Council, with full power to sell the old building and land, and erect a new one, as they may think proper.

*Voted,* To dissolve the meeting.

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## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL,

APRIL 30, 1851.

The Council of the American Antiquarian Society, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, submit the following as their semi-annual report.

These reports, required to be made once in six months, are designed to keep the Association informed of the doings of the Council, which has the supervision of affairs during the interval. The even tenor of our way, and the quiet manner in which our business is done, furnish little to attract public attention; and while our advances in growth, from one stated meeting to another, are almost as imperceptible as the motion of the hands upon the dial of a clock, or the progress of the turning shadow, yet, if we inquire what our condition was in the outset, and compare it with the present state of things, the evidence will establish the encouraging fact that we have made progress, and that our labors have neither been vain nor fruitless.

Perhaps, in reference to this consideration, it will not be a waste of time to glance at the past in a summary of such leading events as are connected with our origin, our objects as defined by the founders, and the measures adopted to

execute them. This will bring the course of policy which has been pursued with some degree of distinctness before the Society, and indicate our probable future course.

In October, 1812, Isaiah 'Thomas, Nath'l Paine, Wm. Paine, Levi Lincoln, Aaron Bancroft, and Edward Bangs, all of Worcester, and all long since deceased, laid before the legislature their petition, praying for an act of incorporation, declaring it to be their purpose, "to contribute to the advancement of the arts and sciences, and to aid by their individual and united efforts in collecting and preserving such materials as may be useful in marking their progress."

An act was passed, and became a law on the 24th of the same October, and the first meeting under it was held on the 19th day of November following, when the Society was organized.

The next step was to mark out the course to be pursued. At a meeting held in Sept. 1813, a committee which had been previously instructed "to draw up some account of the nature of the institution with a detailed statement of its objects," made their report, in which, among other things, they say "Should it be asked what are the intended objects of this Society? we will answer in the words of Sir William Jones to the Asiatic Society, '*Man and Nature:—Whatever is or has been performed by the one, or produced by the other,*'" and again they say, "the chief objects of the inquiries and researches of this Society will be American Antiquities, natural, artificial, and literary; not, however, excluding those of other countries."

It is stated also in the petition, that one of the petitioners had a valuable collection of books which he proposed to transfer to the Society; and, at a meeting held in 1814, it is stated, that, "Our library now consists of nearly 3000 volumes."

The plan thus developed, is sufficiently broad and comprehensive, embracing an investigation of the works of man and the products of Nature, with a view to treasure up for future use, whatever should be of value in literature or physiology. This design, if faithfully and successfully executed, will in time build up an institution which will be an honor to our race, and a point of attraction to men of learning, wherever they may be. This we are aware is in the dim, contingent future, and that the tardy progress towards it will demand labor and patience. We are fully aware also of the disadvantages under which we carry forward this enterprise. With the exception of the Librarian, those connected with the Institution have employments of their own, which demand their attention, leaving them little leisure to cultivate the taste, and employ the means which would be most efficient in securing a vigorous growth. Nevertheless, when we contrast the past with the present, and consider the resources which have been employed to make us what we are, we have no feeling of despair or discouragement.

It will be thirty-nine years the 19th of next November, since the organization of the Society. It then had no funds, no real or personal estate, no place of deposit, and nothing to deposit. Its whole resources then consisted in the promise of a small, but respectable private library—and in the courage, under the auspices of their leader, Isaiah Thomas, to make an effort to deserve success.

The library was kept in the mansion of Mr. Thomas, and the meetings of the Council were held there; and he might with great justice have said "*quorum pars magna fui.*" In 1819, upon the Antiquarian lot, then owned by him, he erected, at his own expense, the centre building of the hall now owned and occupied by the Society. The books and

cabinet were moved into it in 1820, and from that time to this it has been our place of deposit and business.

In 1831, eleven years after, Mr. Thomas died, leaving to the Society the land and the building, and a legacy which, in cash, may be estimated at about \$24,000 (though a considerable part of it was realized at a later period), besides the books which he had from time to time contributed to the library. Mr. Thomas was emphatically the father of the association. He nursed it into life, and from his private resources gave to it the inherent strength and vigor to move on its career, and commend itself to public favor, both by its present importance, and its promise of future usefulness.

Its affairs have at all times been quietly, nay, almost silently conducted. No temporary expedients, no artificial stimulants have been employed to give to it a factitious importance. No pecuniary aid has been solicited for it, nor has prosperity been sought through any means except that voluntary support which is yielded from a conviction that we are engaged in a meritorious work deserving encouragement.

On this platform we have stood, and under this system of action we have come to be what we are; and we leave all who feel an interest in us, to decide for themselves whether the Institution furnishes good grounds for hope.

Our library, from the small beginnings which have been pointed out, has gradually, and to a large extent through the benevolent contributions of numerous individuals, besides its principal benefactor, increased, till it now contains about 19,000 volumes, besides a mass of pamphlets, maps, prints, and manuscripts.

While we have been thus encouraged by the countenance and support of a multitude of learned and enlightened individuals, we have not neglected another duty devolved upon

us by the founders. The Society at an early day resolved to penetrate as far as possible the misty regions of aboriginal history, and to make the world better acquainted with the American Indians and their attainments in civilization.

In 1820, they published a volume of *Archæology*, of 435 pages, in which the principal article was from the pen of Mr. Atwater, containing an account of his researches among the ancient mounds, works of defence, and other remains in the West, illustrated by maps, plans and drawings. This work goes far towards putting to rest the supposition that this region was once inhabited by a race of civilized men. Nothing discovered by the writer, or by subsequent research, sustains this supposition.

In 1836, the Society turned its attention to a branch of this subject of greater interest, and promising in the end to do much towards disclosing the source from whence the Indian tribes came, and their identity with other nations, if they have any. This subject was considered in a learned, elaborate essay, of great merit, by the late Albert Gallatin, published in that year by this Society, in a volume of 573 pages. This is an auspicious beginning, and it remains for the Society to decide whether it will not pursue with zeal the subject, and extend its collection of facts, until they become sufficient to authorize deductions which will be of great interest to the savans of the world.

These two volumes have been received by the learned with decided tokens of approbation, and have reflected credit upon the Society which has been the medium of publication.

In 1850, we commenced a third publication, consisting chiefly of the early records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, with notes by our Librarian, who has executed a difficult task demanding great labor and patience, in a manner creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the Society. This



volume, also, covering as it does a most interesting portion of the early history of our colonial ancestors, cannot, from its identity with things which we deeply venerate, fail to command public approbation in our country. To the philosopher, or the antiquarian, it may be less attractive than its predecessors,—but to the theologian, the statesman, and the advocate of free inquiry and free institutions, it is of the deepest interest in developing the germs of the great future in which we live.

This brief but imperfect outline of the leading events in our history, for nearly thirty-nine years, shows at a glance our resources and our progress.

In 1812, we had a few books, perhaps 2000 volumes; now we have 19,000. In 1831, we came for the first time into the enjoyment of a fund designed for the support of the Institution,—Mr. Thomas up to that time having defrayed the necessary charges, chiefly from his own purse. This fund as it was finally realized, amounted to about \$24,000. This day, by the 'Treasurer's Report, it amounts to \$31,258,73.

Having glanced at what we were, and at what we are, it now remains to add a few words respecting the future.

Our labors in collecting and preserving are far from being completed. While the press throws off the mental productions of our race, we shall continue to gather up and garner, until we have a vast store-house of human productions, marking and defining the progress of the thoughts and actions which shall characterize events as they succeed each other. The accumulation of books, maps, manuscripts, relics, and fossils, will not be suspended until the Society ceases to have vitality.

The sciences of language, anatomy, and geology, have opened to explorers new fields, rich in those productions, which have, in this our day, thrown a flood of light upon

things before imperfectly understood. Through the evidence disclosed by fossil remains, we can ante-date all written history, and satisfy ourselves what animals and fishes existed before letters were known, and, through the help of anatomy, assign to them their appropriate classification.

So it is with languages. Their elements are easily analyzed, and it is not difficult to trace the proofs of a kindred relation, where it exists, until the head or source is discovered. But it takes time, labor, and patience. This source of evidence is open to us among the Indians, and in the absence of all written records may, and probably will, lead us step by step, till the parent tongue is found, and the line of kindred traced back to a common ancestor. By this process much may be done to settle vexed questions, and improve our knowledge of Indian history.

Analysis reaches the person of the Indian, as well as his language. Although much has been done to develop a knowledge of his physical characteristics, yet it is believed much remains for research. When this field is fully explored, and the facts are collected, they will do much to settle and define the relation which he bears to the other races inhabiting the earth.

Again, the fossil remains, which may be considered the records of nature, disclosing new and interesting facts in natural history, should not escape our attention. We should appropriate as many leaves from this book as we can obtain.

But we need not dwell upon these considerations, as there is little danger of our exhausting the sources of research opened to us by the founders.

We cannot, however, close these remarks without a brief notice of one or two other topics connected with our affairs.

A member of our Board, the Honorable Stephen Salisbury, having made from time to time, several valuable donations in books, has, since the last semi-annual meeting, given to

the Society a valuable lot for the site of a new library. This lot is situated between the old Court House and Highland street, and is in all respects, well adapted to the uses proposed. While this liberal gift entitles Mr. Salisbury to our unfeigned gratitude, it places him in point of generosity next to our principal benefactor.

We shall part with the old Hall and its site with some regret, as it is the place provided by the munificence of Mr. Thomas, and doubtless intended by him to be perpetuated to the uses of the Society. There are, too, many associations connected with it, which cannot be relinquished without painful sensations. The Council have not disregarded these considerations, or treated them with unbecoming levity. The pecuniary interests of the Society, and its anxiety to conform with scrupulous exactness to the conditions imposed by Mr. Thomas, would lead them to remain where they are; but the site is so damp as to be injurious to books and papers, and moreover the building itself has become inadequate to our exigences. Under these circumstances, the very liberal proposition of Mr. Salisbury seemed to furnish a justifiable reason for the erection of a building upon a new site exempt from the inconveniences to which we have been subjected.

Since our last meeting, we have seen the announcement of the death of David Daggett, of New Haven, one of our members. Mr. Daggett was known to all of us who were educated at Yale College, as a distinguished lawyer, who was a shining star among such men as Dr. Dwight, President Day, Professor Silliman, Roger M. Sherman, Judge Gould, Nathan Smith, and others. Among all the gifted men to which the writer has listened at the bar, he remembers no one who addressed a jury with greater force and effect. His manner was warm, earnest, and apparently sincere. His eloquence was often captivating, and his argu

ments were pressed with force and ingenuity. He had deservedly a great name in his profession among great men. His talents raised him to the Senate of the United States, where he acquitted himself in a manner which secured the confidence and respect of his contemporaries. Afterwards he was made Chief Justice of Connecticut, by a democratic legislature, being himself a federalist; which is a tribute to his integrity and capacity of which few men can boast. A native of Massachusetts, he spent his life in Connecticut, where he died at an advanced age, leaving behind him a character for integrity and capacity, which will place him high on the roll of distinguished worth.

Gov. Plumer, of New Hampshire, also a member of this Society, died a short time since, at his residence at Epping, in the ninety-second year of his age. Gov. Plumer was distinguished by the various public stations which he occupied in New Hampshire, through many years of public service. He was, in addition, a member of the Senate of the United States, and died in the enjoyment of the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. A native of Newburyport, he went, early in his career, to New Hampshire, where he spent his long and active life, taking, as is understood, a warm interest in the prosperity and success of this institution. These venerable, aged, and distinguished patriots, have been the connecting link between us and a sturdy race of men, distinguished alike for their valor and their wisdom. They might be said to belong to the past, but we are thankful they have been so long spared to us, and have a melancholy pleasure in making this brief record of their virtues and distinguished services.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

JOHN DAVIS.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society, reports,

That since the exhibition of his last account, Oct.

1850, he has received for interest on Notes, and  
dividends on Bank Stock,        -        -        -        \$912 28

And that in the same time he has paid for expenses,  
as follows :

For printing proceedings of the Society,	\$19 27
For survey of new Lot,        -        -        -	3 50
For Books &c., purchased,    -        -        -	48 81
For Treasurer's compensation, one year,	30 00
For Librarian's salary, six months,        -	360 00
	<hr/> \$461 58

Increase of the Funds,        -        -        -        -	450 70
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The condition of the several Funds is as follows.

## FUND OF \$12,000.

Principal received May 21, 1831,    -	\$11,396 00
Interest received, more than payments to Librarian,        -        -        -        -	2,358 82
	<hr/> \$13,754 82
Bank Stock,    -        -        -        -        -	2,500 00
Notes,        -        -        -        -        -	10,850 00
Cash account,        -        -        -        -	404 82
	<hr/> \$13,754 81

## FUND OF \$5,000.

Balance of account, Oct. 1850,        -	\$12,093 39
Interest account,        -        -        -        -	443 00
Cash account,        -        -        -        -	692 36
	<hr/> \$13,228 75

Bank Stock, - - - - -	\$3,800 00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bond,	428 75
Notes, - - - - -	9,000 00
	<hr/> \$13,228 75

## RESIDUARY FUND.

Balance of original Fund, - -	25,20
Interest account, - - - -	4,442 32
	<hr/> \$4,467 52
Notes, - - - - -	1,400 00
Bank Stock, - - - - -	1,200 00
Expense account, - - - -	1,129 07
Cash account, Balance, - - -	738 45
	<hr/> \$4,467 52
Fund of \$12,000 - - -	13,754 82
Fund of \$5,000, - - -	12,536 39
Residuary Fund, - - -	4,467 52
Middlebury Estate, -	500 00
	<hr/> \$31,258 73

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

*April 21, 1851.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian has to report at this time the addition to the library of 98 volumes and 191 pamphlets. There will also be an increase of about 40 bound volumes of newspapers, when the files that have been arranged shall be returned from the bindery.

The most useful contribution recently made to the Society's collections, is that of thirty-nine volumes of general



biography, handsomely bound, comprising the Dictionary of Chalmers and that of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. These were presented by the Honorable Stephen Salisbury, who had previously bestowed a set of the *Biographie Universelle*, in eighty-two volumes.

So opportune and liberal a supply to a very important department of the library, before quite deficient, deserves a most grateful acknowledgement.

The accessions have not generally been of a character either curious or rare, so much as of substantial utility; yet a few may deserve to be particularized as not being of a common-place description.

The Society has for some time had in its possession a collection of Political and Religious Tracts of the period of the English Commonwealth, which are valuable in themselves, and not often found in this country. To these the Librarian has had the fortune to add another interesting volume obtained at an auction sale in New York. It contains thirty-six speeches delivered in the British Parliament, in 1640-41, by the most distinguished political leaders. The name of William Penn appears on several of the title-pages in the chirography of that period, and there are marginal notes and an index in the same hand-writing. The Tracts were, in all probability, the property of Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania. President John Adams, in his diary, under date of July 18th, 1766, rejoices over the discovery of a similar volume in a chest of books belonging to a man who died forty-five years before. Some of the speeches are mentioned by his editor, and, although the dates do not correspond with those in our volume, the speakers are the same.

Although sermons preached before the Long Parliament are occasionally met with, the speeches are believed to be quite rare in this country.

Another volume of much interest, is a copy of Herodotus in Latin, printed at Rome, as the colophon tells us, "in domo nobilis viri Petri de Maximis anno salutis 1475." This edition has been a subject of investigation among bibliographers and antiquaries. The typography has a very exact resemblance to that of Sweynheim and Pannartz; but the book is supposed to have been printed by the latter alone, and to be one of the last executed in the house of Peter de Maximis. It was received from George Brinley, Jr. Esq., of Hartford, Conn., and was accompanied by the "Genealogy of the very illustrious, very ancient, and sometimes sovrein House of La Tour," in two imperial folio volumes splendidly illustrated, printed in 1709.

The elegant volume of Mr. Schoolcraft's Ethnological Researches, published under the direction of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been presented by Hon. John Davis. This is only Part I. of Mr. Schoolcraft's intended publications, relating to the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States, under the patronage of our national government; and it is worthy of remark, as bearing upon a subject of investigation early entered upon by this Society, and now supposed to be nearly exhausted, that he expresses an opinion as the result of all researches, that "it must require a heated imagination to perceive much, if anything at all, beyond the hunter state of arts, as it existed at the time of the Scandinavian and Columbian discoveries."

With all that has been done, and all that is now in progress, towards an examination of the monuments the extinct races of the West have left behind them, a limit to the necessity or expediency of appropriating a portion of the funds of this Institution to that object exclusively, may soon be realized.

For several years past, the transmission from Congress of public documents to which the Society is entitled under

the Resolve of Dec. 1, 1814, has been irregular and incomplete. A careful revision of that portion of our collections, with a view to an effort for the supply of deficiencies, has been for some time in contemplation; and it has fortunately happened that a member of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Hale, has had occasion to spend a few weeks at the Capitol, with leisure and disposition to give attention to this particular subject. A list of the documents heretofore received has been forwarded to him; and through his kindness and perseverance we are likely to obtain, from the accumulation of publications to which the Society is fairly entitled, a considerable addition to that department of the library.

It is presumed that the prospect of a new building will render it expedient to defer the preparation of a new catalogue until the books shall have undergone the process of removal and re-arrangement. The proposed method of construction, intended to bring each volume within easy reach of the hand, will greatly facilitate the registration of titles.

In a note recently received from Professor Jewett, he states that the experiments at the Smithsonian Institution seem to render certain the success of Mr. Warren's invention for stereotyping. The system will probably be fairly tested before this Society will have need to employ it.

Books, pamphlets, or files of newspapers, have been received from the following individuals and associations.

Hon. John W. Lincoln, Worcester.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association.

Rev. R. W. Clark, Portsmouth, N. H.

Edward Jarvis, M. D., Dorchester.

The Providence Atheneum.

The New Jersey Historical Society.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., New York.

The Maine Historical Society.  
 A. H. Maltby, Esq., New Haven.  
 Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. Engineers.  
 Rev. Preston Cummings, Dighton.  
 Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.  
 Prof. North, Hamilton College, N. Y.  
 Henry Stevens, Esq., Barnet, Vt.  
 The Alabama Historical Society.  
 J. W. Tucker, Esq., City Clerk, Roxbury.  
 Miss M. C. Gay, Suffield, Conn.  
 The Regents of the University, N. Y.  
 John Downes, Esq., Philadelphia.  
 J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., Boston.  
 Henry J. Howland, Worcester.  
 Samuel A. Green, Groton.  
 The American Philosophical Society.  
 Rev. S. F. Clark, Athol.  
 Hon. George Denny, Westborough.  
 Miss E. P. Paine, Worcester.  
 The New York Mercantile Library Association.  
 The Trustees of the State Library, N. Y.  
 J. G. Cogswell, Esq., Astor Library, N. Y.  
 George Sumner, Worcester.  
 The Boston Society of Natural History.  
 The Committee on the Library of Harvard College.  
 A. Hutchinson & Co., Booksellers, Worcester.  
 J. H. C. Campbell, Boston.  
 Hon. Charles Allen, Worcester.  
 Charles L. Putnam, Esq., Worcester.  
 Geo. Brinley, Jr., Esq., Hartford, Conn.  
 Rev. Edward E. Hale, Worcester.  
 George Chandler, M. D., Worcester.  
 The American Peace Society.

Rev. N. W. Williams, Buxton, Me.  
 Rev. R. M. Devens, Worcester.  
 E. W. Lincoln, Esq., Worcester.  
 Hon. Rejoice Newton, Worcester.  
 Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston.  
 Hon. John Davis, Worcester.  
 F. W. Paine, Esq., Worcester.  
 Isaac O. Barnes, Esq., Boston.  
 The Maryland Historical Society.

All which is respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

## ANNUAL MEETING.

OCTOBER 23, 1851.

AT ANTIQUARIAN HALL, IN WORCESTER.

Hon. John Davis, Vice President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The several Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and the Committee of Publication, were read.

The Report of the Treasurer was referred to an Auditing Committee, consisting of Hon. John W. Lincoln, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, with instructions to make their report to the Council.

*Voted*, That the subject of preparing for a celebration on the completion of a new library building, suggested in the report of the Council, be referred to the Council.

*Voted*, To refer the several Reports to the Committee of

Publication, for such disposition as they may deem expedient.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society.

Robert Bigsby, LL. D. of Asby-de-la-Zouch, G. B.  
 Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, U. S. Minister at Constantinople.  
 Peter Force, Esq., Washington, D. C.  
 Prof. Joseph Henry, " "  
 Prof. Charles C. Jewett, " "  
 Charles Deane, Esq., Cambridge.  
 Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Providence, R. I.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen.

*President.*

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, LL. D., of Cambridge.

*Vice Presidents.*

HON. JOHN DAVIS, LL. D., of Worcester.

REV. WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

*Council.*

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL. D., of Worcester.

HON. JAMES C. MERRILL, " Boston.

REV. CHARLES LOWELL, D. D., " Boston.

FREDERICK WM. PAINE, Esq., " Worcester.

JOHN GREEN, M. D., " Worcester.

JOSEPH WILLARD, Esq., " Boston.

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, " Worcester.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, " Worcester.

HON. ALFRED D. FOSTER, " Worcester.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, " Worcester.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL. D., of Cambridge.



*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, of Worcester.

*Recording Secretary.*

HON. REJOICE NEWTON, of Worcester.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq., of Worcester.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq., of Worcester.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, " Worcester.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq., " Cambridge.

## FROM THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The available resources of the Society, apart from the estate where the library is situated, amount to \$29,937,21, in three distinct funds, commonly described by their original designations, viz: The Fund of twelve thousand dollars; the Fund of five thousand dollars; and the Residuary Fund.

The nature and condition of the investments are exhibited in the following abstract of the report of the Treasurer.

## RESIDUARY FUND.

Notes, - - - - -	\$1,400 00
Oxford Bank Stock, - - -	400 00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock, - -	600 00
Worcester Bank Stock, - - -	200 00
Expense Account, - - - -	1,922 92
Cash, - - - - -	54 14
	<hr/> \$4,574 06

Balance of original Fund, - - -	\$25 20
Interest received, - - - -	4,548 86
	<hr/> \$4,574 06

## FUND OF \$12,000.

Blackstone Bank Stock, - - -	500 00
Citizens' Bank Stock, - - -	1,100 00
Fitchburg Bank Stock, - - -	600 00
Central Bank Stock, - - -	300 00
Notes, - - - - -	10,550 00
Cash, - - - - -	535 18
	<hr/> \$13,585 18
Original Amount received, - -	11,396 00
Interest received exceeding salary paid Librarian, - - - -	2,189 18
	<hr/> \$13,585 18

## FUND OF \$5,000.

Worcester Bank Stock, - - -	900 00
Citizens' Bank Stock, - - -	400 00
Shawmut Bank Stock, - - -	2,500 00
Nashua Railroad Bond, - - -	428 75
Notes, - - - - -	9,000 00
	<hr/> \$13,228 75
Original Fund, - - - -	5,000 00
By Interest &c., received, - -	8,200 89
Cash Account, - - - -	27 86
	<hr/> \$13,228 75
Residuary Fund, - - -	2,651 14
Fund of 12,000, - - -	13,585 18
Fund of \$5,000, - - -	13,200 89
Mortgage on estate in Middlebury, -	500 00
	<hr/> \$29,937 21

If we add to these cash funds the remaining assets of the Society, we may estimate the value of the lot and library building at the

sum of	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,000 00
The books and other collections at	-	-					40,000 00
A lot of land at the corner of Main and High-							
land streets, the gift of Hon. Stephen Salis-							
bury, at	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
							<hr/>
							\$51,000 00
Cash Funds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,937 21
							<hr/>
Total property of the Association,	-	-					80,937 21

The present library building is not only too small to accommodate the collections, but these have suffered injury from the dampness of the location. This subject was brought seriously to the consideration of the Society, at the last annual meeting, and a Committee was then chosen to consider that part of the report of the Council which related to repairs and alterations of the old building, or, in lieu thereof, the erection of a new one on some other site. At a subsequent meeting, the Society authorized the construction of a new edifice; and in pursuance of that authority a suitable lot has been selected, and the general features of a design agreed upon. A portion of the materials for its construction have also been purchased; and it is hoped that before another annual meeting, the building will be ready for the reception of the library. The plans &c., were furnished by Mr. T. A. Tefft of Providence. The building will be fifty feet in width, eighty feet in length, and two stories in height. The style is Italian; and the materials are to be brick and freestone. The principal apartment will contain upwards of forty thousand volumes.

From the income of the Fund of five thousand dollars, an appropriation was made for the purpose of procuring the services of Mr. I. A. Lapham of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, for a

survey of the aboriginal works of that region. Mr. Lapham has been engaged a portion of the past and present year, and the results of his labors promise to be of much interest. The Council have entered into an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution relative to the publication of these results, which will be explained in the report of the Publishing Committee, to which the Council would refer.

As the next anniversary will complete the tenth olympiad since the incorporation of the Society, and as it is believed that the new building will then be ready for occupation, the Council respectfully suggest the propriety of making arrangements for suitably noticing that period in its history, by a public address, and other appropriate exercises.

All which is respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

ISAAC DAVIS.

#### FROM THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The whole number of volumes added to the library since the meeting of the Society in April, is two hundred and thirteen.

The number of pamphlets received, is one hundred and forty-six.

The number of newspapers received in files, or as issued, is seventeen.

The following is a list of the associations, individuals, and other sources, from whence donations have been received.

probably elapse before it would be required for our own collections.

The Council have no doubt that the Society will unite with them in their grateful appreciation of so liberal and timely a gift, and sanction their assent to its provisions.

Fortified by this large addition to their resources, they have felt at liberty to carry out the entire design of the architect: and have closed a contract with a builder whose proposals (being the lowest tendered) are to furnish the materials and complete the structure in every particular, above the ground, for \$15,400. The period assigned for the fulfilment of the contract is the 23d day of October next. Yet, unless the season should be more than commonly warm and dry, it can hardly be anticipated that the condition of the masonry will render so early a finishing advisable, or a removal of the books before another spring judicious.

The building is to be a simple parallelogram, fifty feet wide, eighty feet in length, and forty-two feet high from the ground to the eaves. The body of the walls is to be of pressed brick, with a base of freestone, and bold quoin-work in freestone at the corners. A double belt of freestone is to encircle the building between the stories; and the windows, which are arched, are to be cased in the same material. Around the windows of the lower or basement story the stone is to be dressed in rustic style, and about those above to be finished with sills, pilasters, caps, and moulded architraves. The entrance is to be at the end, through a loggia of freestone with three arches. The roof will have a low Italian pitch, and a deep cornice ornamented with modillions. The basement story, within, besides the vestibule, will afford a room for a cabinet, an office, a packing room, and an apartment 46 feet square, occupying the whole width of the building in the rear, which is to be appropriated, as before

stated, to a public library, until needed by the Society. A stair-way on each side of the passage to this apartment, will lead to the story above. On the second floor will be the apartment intended for the Antiquarian library; and the remaining space in front, is so divided as to afford a Council room, a packing room, and two private offices.

The library room is to be finished with alcoves twenty-four feet five inches in height. At seven feet from the floor an iron gallery is to be carried around the whole; and at a future day a second gallery may, when required, be inserted at an equal distance from the first. The entrance to the alcoves is to be arched. The ceiling without the alcoves is also to be arched, and to have a circular sky-light in the centre. Each alcove (the number being eleven) will have an entire window to itself, and it is estimated that they will together contain about 43,000 volumes. The architectural ornaments of the interior are intended to be simple but graceful, and not wanting in any features that are appropriate to the style of the building. All the appointments belonging to the most approved methods of warming and ventilation are also meant to be adopted. It should be stated that, besides the rooms already mentioned, there will be an attic over the front part of the building, accessible from one of the offices, which may be very convenient for storage.

With this general description, the Society are referred to the plans herewith presented, for an exhibition of the details of form and arrangement.

Deeming it expedient that the right of the Society to hold both real and personal property should be extended beyond the limit assigned by the charter, the Council applied to the Legislature for such additional authority.

An Act, in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Antiquarian Society, has accordingly been passed, authorizing and empowering the Society to hold, for the purposes



for which it was incorporated, *real estate*, the annual income of which shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, and *personal estate*, which, exclusive of books, papers, and articles in its cabinet, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

A copy of the Act accompanies this Report, and is submitted to the Society for their acceptance.

The statements of the Treasurer and the Librarian are attached to this Report.

It will be seen by the account of the former, that, on the 16th day of the present month, the aggregate of funds in his hands, was \$29,618,74; and that 1460 dollars and 88 cents have been expended in preparations for building; of which \$590 were for materials that are embraced in the contract.

The Report of the Librarian exhibits a very considerable and gratifying increase of books and pamphlets within the past six months. The principal additions, and the names of donors, are designated in the report. The thanks of the Society are largely due to the friends who have contributed so freely to its collections.

The Council have been called to lament the loss of a venerable member of the Society, for many years an associate at their Board.

Dr. John Park, whose decease occurred on the 2d of March last, was born at Windham, N. H., in the year 1775, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1791. After being employed for a period of time as preceptor of an academy at Framingham, in this State, he adopted the profession of medicine; and, being appointed to the office of surgeon in the navy, he was for several years connected with one or more of our national vessels in active service. Preferring a different and more settled mode of life, he became a citizen of Boston; and, in 1803, established the New

England Repository, a literary and political Journal, which, during a period of stormy and exciting politics, he edited with energy and ability, enjoying the confidence and friendship of Ames, Cabot, and other eminent statesmen. Having a taste, as well as a remarkable faculty, for instruction, he ultimately devoted himself to that pursuit. His school for young ladies soon acquired a pre-eminent reputation; and many of the most accomplished women of New England, owe their intellectual culture to his skill and attention. In 1831, he retired from active business and removed to Worcester. The same year he was elected a member of this Society; and from 1832 to 1843, he was a member of the Council, and one of the Publishing Committee. As chairman of that Committee, he assisted in revising the written catalogue of the library, and preparing it for the press. The introductory chapter was from his pen. In all his undertakings Dr. Park was distinguished for thoroughness and accuracy. He added exact and critical cultivation to that natural balance of the faculties which insures consistency of purpose and of conduct. He possessed a clear and solid judgment, firmly established principles, and a conscience more than ordinarily scrupulous. He was uniformly urbane and genial in his manners; and both his self-respect and his consideration for the self-respect of others were unaffected and unvarying. He had accumulated a valuable and extensive classical and general library, of which, as will be seen by the Report of the Librarian, a useful and liberal portion has been presented by his representatives to the Society. The Council gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to pay a passing tribute of respect to his memory.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Council,

S. F. HAVEN.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer reports the following statement of the funds, &c., of the Society, April 16, 1852.

*On Account of General or Residuary Fund.*

He charges himself with the balance of said account,	\$145,34
For Interest received, - - - - -	4,582,86
Cash, - - - - -	871,50
	<hr/>
	\$5,599,70

And is credited, by notes, - -	\$1,400,00
Oxford Bank Stock, - - -	400,00
Quinsigamond Bank Stock, - -	600,00
Worcester Bank Stock, - - -	200,00
Expense account, - - - -	2,999,70
	<hr/>
	\$5,599,70

*On Account of Fund of \$12,000.*

He is charged for amount received, May, 1831,	\$11,396,00
Interest received, exceeding payment of the Librarian,	1,829,18
" " " " " "	519,97
	<hr/>
	\$13,745,15

And is credited as follows :

Blackstone Bank Stock, - - -	\$500,00
Citizens' Bank Stock, - - -	1,100,00
Fitchburg Bank Stock, - - -	600,00
Central Bank Stock, - - -	300,00
Notes, - - - - -	10,450,00
Cash account, - - - - -	795,15
	<hr/>
	\$13,745,15

*On Account of Fund of \$5000.*

He is charged for present amount of said Fund,	\$13,645,09
And is credited,	

Worcester Bank Stock,	-	-	-	\$900,00
Citizens' Bank Stock,	-	-	-	400,00
Shawmut Bank Stock,	-	-	-	2,500,00
Notes,	-	-	-	9,400,00
Cash Account,	-	-	-	445,09
				<hr/> \$13,645,09

*Recapitulation.*

Amount of General Fund,	-	-	-	-	\$1,728,50
Amount of Fund of \$12,000,	-	-	-	-	13,745,15
Amount of Fund of \$5,000,	-	-	-	-	13,645,09
Mortgage, (Middlebury)	-	-	-	-	500,00
					<hr/> \$29,618,74

Payments have been made on account of new building,

For excavating and removing stone,	-	\$793,85
For bricks,	-	590,00
For plans, and lumber,	-	77,03
		<hr/> \$1,460,88

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

The whole number of books, of every description, added to the library since the 23d of October last, is 957; and the number of pamphlets received during the same time, is 1158.

The value of accessions to any particular collection of books, depends upon their adaptation to the uses and purposes for which the collection is made.

The object of the Antiquarian Society is to gather the materials of past and passing history, to preserve them for

the benefit of the present generation, and to transmit them to generations that are to succeed. These materials are as various as the interests, occupations, habits, and customs of society. They are therefore not limited to elaborate publications or manuscripts formally designed for preservation; but embrace every incidental illustration of daily life, of public sentiment, and of the private peculiarities, conduct, and influences, whose aggregate constitutes the condition and character of the community.

The exponents of all transitory aspects of human society are apt themselves to be fugitive and perishable; and hence peculiar care, and attention seasonably bestowed, are requisite to save them from oblivion. When chance, or unwonted forethought, has transmitted to us the most trivial relics of a remote period, we regard them with singular interest, and are often astonished at the amount of light they shed upon domestic manners, and sometimes upon important civil or political institutions. A ballad, a political squib, a handbill, a school-book, a merchant's ledger, a dilapidated newspaper, or pamphlet, are found to be matters of infinite significance; and by the aid of such fragments the framework of society may often be reconstructed, as the outlines of ancient temples are imagined from the character and proportions of their remains.

However self-evident these observations may seem, the principles of conservation which they suggest are far from being generally regarded in practice, and are seldom appreciated to the full extent of their importance.

They have been brought to mind by the nature of a portion of our recent accessions, whose antiquarian interest may be exemplified by the reflections which some of them are calculated to inspire.

At the decease of an aged person, whose family mansion,

or in more expressive anglo-saxon, whose *homestead* has been, not only the centre of life's experiences, but the store-house of their memorials, there will be left behind not merely a pecuniary estate, but a different species of property more private and personal,—the books and papers whose accumulation, commencing in childhood, was continued through the growth and maturity of the individual, forming the character according to the impress of the time; whose remains are the fossils in which that impress is embalmed, the skeleton of the form in which the spirit of an age has lived, the likeness of a period of human history.

The school books of former days are the representatives of obsolete systems of education; their coarse and dingy paper, and blotted wood-cuts, are vivid illustrations of the condition of the mechanic arts; and their progressive changes are annals replete with information to the student of intellectual philosophy.

A sermon preached by the village pastor on some special occasion opens a vista of local events and temporary circumstances long since forgotten. The psalm books of Sternhold and Hopkins restore to our imagination the machinery of musical worship a generation ago. Such works as the Communicant's Companion, and Mather's Early Religion Urged, portray the usages of ecclesiastical discipline and domestic training to piety. The Mourner's Cordial shows how the sorrowing were soothed. They all exhibit the prevailing tone of religious sentiment; while whole shelves of controversial theology disclose the points of disputation and manifest their multiplicity. Some well worn novel betrays what romance was understood to be when our grandmothers were girls. A Counting House Guide instructs us in contemporary habits of trade. An almanac of Ames, or Bickerstaff, or Poor Robin or Richard, interleaved as a diary



Freeman Hunt, Esq., Editor of the Merchant's Magazine, N. Y.

The Congress of the United States.

Prof. Charles C. Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Rhode Island Historical Society.

The Société de Géographie of Paris.

Rev. Kazlitt Arvine, West Boylston.

The Boston Mercantile Library Association.

John Downes, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Stevens, Esq., London.

Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Albany, N. Y.

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston.

John H. Boynton, So. Coventry, Conn.

Charles W. Parsons, M. D., Providence, R. I.

Usher Parsons, M. D., Providence, R. I.

Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., Worcester.

Samuel Willard, Deerfield.

The Regents of the University of New York.

A. Benedict Davenport, Esq., Brooklyn, L. I.

Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution.

The American Philosophical Society.

T. D. Isham, Esq., Boston.

The American Bible Society.

Hon. Joel Parker, Cambridge.

Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Cambridge.

The New Jersey Historical Society.

Samuel A. Green, Groton.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, Worcester.

Samuel Andrews, Esq., Boston.

The Royal Geographical Society of London.

J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F. R. S., London.

The Smithsonian Institution.

Benjamin P. Rice, Worcester.  
 Rev. S. Adlam, Newport, R. I.  
 Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Boston.  
 Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., Newburyport.  
 The General Assembly of Rhode Island.  
 George Livermore, Esq., Cambridge.  
 Hon. Isaac Davis, Worcester.  
 L. Lea, Esq., Com'r of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C.  
 The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
 Hon. Alfred D. Foster, Worcester.  
 Hon. John W. Lincoln, Worcester.  
 The Editor of the Boston Courier.  
 The Editor of the Christian Watchman and Reflector.  
 The Editor of the Worcester Spy.  
 The Editor of the National Ægis.  
 The Editor of the Worcester Daily Transcript.  
 Messrs. Pratt and Howe, Worcester.  
 John Whitney, Bolton.  
 R. B. Hall, Boston.

Sixteen volumes and six pamphlets have been purchased.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

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## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

It will be remembered that, in February 1850, an arrangement was entered into with Mr. I. A. Lapham of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a survey of the aboriginal mounds in that State and its vicinity, at the expense of the Society. It was

understood that Mr. Lapham was to prepare a memoir upon the subject, to accompany and elucidate his drawings; and that these, if accepted as satisfactory, were to be published in an elaborate and handsome form, and a number of copies, not specified, placed at the disposal of the author, as a compensation for his services.

In pursuance of this agreement, Mr. Lapham (as he informs the Committee) has been occupied, during the favorable months of the past and present seasons, in traversing the country, exploring the earth-works, and collecting materials for a memoir. The drawings already prepared are said to be numerous and interesting; differing materially from those of aboriginal remains that are found in other portions of the country, and constituting an important sequel to previous publications upon that subject. There are, however, still other localities to be examined, and points of interest to be considered, requiring farther time and labor, to which Mr. Lapham has more recently been giving his attention.

About the first of June last, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, stating that a communication had been sent to that Institution, on the mounds of the same region, by a Mr. Pidgeon, and another from Mr. P. R. Hoy, respecting a series of interesting researches in which he had himself been engaged. It was proposed by Professor Henry, that as this Society had a suitable agent employed in surveying that region, these explorations should be prosecuted to their completion under the auspices of the Society; and that, if deemed desirable, an abstract of the results should be printed among its proceedings; but, as the Smithsonian Institution had published, in an elaborate and expensive form, an account of other aboriginal works, it should be allowed to publish the full description of these, in a corresponding style. It was suggested that full credit

for the material with respect to both substance and form, might be secured to the Antiquarian Society, and a sufficient number of extra copies furnished for its distribution. The plan of the Smithsonian Institution, said Prof. Henry, "is to co-operate as far as possible with other institutions, and not to interfere with them;" and "the advantage of the course proposed would be the more efficient prosecution of the work; the presentation of the results in a uniform style; and a wider diffusion of a knowledge of them."

The letter of Prof. Henry having been submitted to the Council, it was referred to this Committee, with instructions to give the subject proper consideration and report thereon at a future meeting.

By correspondence with Prof. Henry, it was ascertained that an arrangement could be made to secure to the Antiquarian Society, full credit for its labors; that the memoir if printed by the Smithsonian Institution, would be with a separate title and paging, and therefore complete in itself; and would bear on its title-page the statement that the explorations were made at the expense, and under the direction of the Antiquarian Society; and moreover, that in a preface there might be given a brief statement of the origin of the explorations, and the reasons why it had been thought advisable for the Antiquarian Society and the Smithsonian Institution to join in co-operation. On the other hand, the Smithsonian Institution would expect that the memoir would be critically examined by a Commission of the Antiquarian Society, and that the latter would be responsible for the character of the publication.

From Mr. Lapham it was ascertained, that the Smithsonian Institution had furnished him with a sketch of a series of mounds laid down without survey, by Mr. Pidgeon (the gentlemen referred to in Prof. Henry's letter), as extending

in a system over one hundred miles, as if for telegraphic purposes; a feature very remarkable, but, in Mr. Lapham's opinion, requiring confirmation;—that Dr. Hoy (the other gentleman named by Prof. Henry) had contributed the results of his own labors to be included in Mr. Lapham's survey; and that Prof. Lathrop, of Beloit College, and some others, had tendered assistance or information towards the completion of his work.

With regard to the publication Mr. Lapham expressed no preference, except that the size of the volumes of the Smithsonian contributions was better adapted to the necessary plates than that of this Society's transactions; and that he should not wish to have his work issued in a style inferior to the memoir of Messrs. Squier & Davis in the former. He had been applied to by Prof. Henry, and had informed him of his existing engagements with this Society.

After deliberate consideration of all questions bearing upon the subject, the Committee reported the facts of the case to the Council, with a statement of their impression that neither the interests nor the credit of the Society would suffer from an adoption of the plan of co-operation suggested by Prof. Henry, and recommending that the proposition of the Smithsonian Institution be assented to. The Council having voted to accept the report of the Committee, and having authorized them to carry such an arrangement into effect, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has been informed that when the memoir and drawings of Mr. Lapham have been prepared for the press, under the direction of this Society, they will be submitted to the Institution for publication, in the manner proposed.

How soon Mr. Lapham's labors will be completed, and his materials digested for printing, your Committee are unable to say. It is presumed however, that the field notes

will be finished this fall, and the memoir prepared in the course of the winter.

All which is respectfully submitted. .

For the Committee,

S. F. HAVEN.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

APRIL 28, 1852.

AT THE ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,  
IN BOSTON.

Hon. Edward Everett, President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council, and the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian attached thereto, were severally read.

It was voted, to refer these reports to the Council, with a view to the publication of such portions as they may deem expedient.

Hon. John W. Lincoln, and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, were appointed a Committee to audit the account of the Treasurer.

It was voted, to accept the Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved by the Governor, March 6th, 1852, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Antiquarian Society."

Benjamin F. French, Esq. of New York, proposed by the Council, was elected a member of the Society.

The meeting was then dissolved.



## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The principal subject which has occupied the attention of the Council since the last meeting of the Society, has been the completion of arrangements for erecting a new library building.

They are happy in being able to state that these arrangements have at length been completed in a manner that promises to be appropriate and satisfactory.

It has not been an easy task to provide for the construction of an edifice affording accommodations sufficient for our purposes, and of a suitable character, with limited means. The Council have acted upon the principle that, at all events, the integrity of the original funds of the Society should be maintained, and that the incumbrance of a debt should, if possible, be avoided. Yet the time had arrived when a considerable expenditure was absolutely essential to the safety and preservation of the Society's collections. There remained only the choice between extensive and costly repairs upon the old building, and the erection of a new one. To the first alternative was also attached the probable necessity of enlargement, without the practicability of securing such conveniences as the wants and interests of the Institution demand. Moreover, a change of locality seemed quite as important as any other measure of improvement; and this manifest expediency served to turn the scale, in favor of that application of the Society's resources which alone promised to be permanently advantageous.

It has fortunately happened in this juncture, that the right to dispose of the estate now occupied, had previously been secured; and that, by careful management and economy, other resources had been provided for such an exigency.

A comparison of the market value of the real estate in its neighborhood, seemed to justify the expectation that from six to eight thousand dollars might be realized from a sale of the present site of the library. To this could be added the accumulation of interest saved from the income of the Society ; which in the course of twenty years had grown to an amount somewhat exceeding six thousand dollars. It was therefore believed that the sum of twelve thousand dollars could prudently be applied to the erection of a new edifice ; and it was hoped that this might prove a competent appropriation, especially after a favorable lot of land had been generously bestowed for the location. A variety of plans and estimates were examined, which, if furnishing the necessary accommodations, were found to exceed in cost the means at our disposal. At length a design was tendered by Mr. T. A. Tefft, of Providence, which seemed to combine the requisites of convenience, economy, and a pleasing external appearance. As the estimate of the architect fell within the appropriation of the Council, his plan, which proved generally satisfactory, was, without hesitation, adopted, and he was requested to proceed to the preparation of details and specifications. When, after much delay, the drawings and specifications were completed, it was ascertained that the design as then arranged, could not be carried into execution, except at an expense much exceeding the original intention, unless at the sacrifice of many of its most material ornaments, if not also to some extent of its durability and convenience.

At this crisis, a proposition was made by the Hon. Stephen Salisbury to contribute the sum of \$5000, towards the erection of the building, on condition that the Council would grant the use of the principal apartment in the basement, for a public library, during such a period of time as would

of daily incidents and transactions, attains to the dignity of a chronicle ; and lo ! a genuine copy of the New England Primer (whose uncorrupted text is now rarely to be seen) appears to view, marshalling a host of ancestral and patriotic associations.

Thus an old family collection of books may be found to possess the interest of a historical record. Arranged according to their nature, and in an order corresponding to the progress of human life, each volume proves to be the key to facts appropriate to its place in the scale. We may pass from the small notes of infancy and childhood to the serious chords of maturer age, and draw from them an echo of the intellectual culture, the moral sense, the literary and artistic taste, the political sentiments, and the theological creed, of the era and locality to which they belong.

Suppose, again, that a venerable scholar has departed this life ; one who, in addition to professional studies, and experience in political controversy, has trained himself to the office of a teacher in the various departments of an accomplished education. How much, from the gradual but long continued accumulation upon his shelves, a liberal hand might cull for the use of the historian and antiquary, and yet leave for the private libraries of his descendants nearly all the volumes whose contents or external condition their tastes or pursuits would lead them to covet.

The aids to improvement which a diligent and critical student and conscientious teacher had collected in his youth, and the multifarious gatherings of a political editor half a century since, are stores of information to the annalist. The elementary text books and treatises, the Arithmetics, Geographies, Grammars, Dictionaries, &c., and the antiquated editions of the classics, are "elder if not better soldiers" than their successors in the service of mental cultivation,

and will be eagerly examined at some distant day, not for the light they throw on science, but for that which they shed upon the history of education. The political pamphlets, the periodical literature, the infinitely varied publications that congregate in the sanctum of an editor, combine to form an epitome, or rather an encyclopedia, of the then living world without. In them the labors, excitements, and occurrences of the day are reflected, and by them their natural image may best be transmitted to posterity. Their stained and weather-beaten aspect, may exclude them from the cases of an ornamental library, but they are entitled, as veterans, to an honorable asylum in an institution like ours. created for their reception.

The Society is indebted to Hon. Stephen Salisbury for a collection of books and pamphlets, such as were first described. They are in number, one hundred and twenty-eight volumes, and three hundred and ninety-five pamphlets; many of the latter being the Reports of Societies, and the proceedings of philanthropic and charitable institutions. He has also deposited one hundred and ten volumes rescued from a fire; and a series of newspapers, the result of twenty years accumulation, both numerous and various, among which it is believed that many perfect files may be completed from imperfect parcels in our possession.

In the distribution of the library of the late Dr. Park, this Society has become the recipient of a valuable share through the liberality of Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas. Many works that would have tempted most men to secure them for their own private use, have been generously transferred to the Society, because appropriate to its objects. Some are elegant, many are rare, and nearly all are in good condition. The whole number of volumes is five hundred and ninety-six; and the number of pamphlets, including unbound periodicals, is seven hundred and twenty-seven.

This contribution, so liberal and beneficent in itself, may also serve as a pleasant memorial of a respected member of the Society, for a long time one of its Council, and actively promoting its interests.

It is sometimes the case that opportunities occur of making useful additions to the library by the method of exchange; and this is deemed a special advantage when incomplete sets of books may thus be perfected. The Librarian has had the fortune, in this way, to make up a set of "The Universal History," of which only twenty volumes of the sixty-five were before in the possession of the Society. The books parted with, were either duplicate or triplicate copies, and such as could very well be spared.

Modern publications are less likely than others to find their way into our library, except by purchase. Many English illustrated works, of an historical or antiquarian character, are occasionally to be met with in the market at extremely low prices. Advantage has been taken of these chances to procure a variety of diaries, chronicles, memoirs, &c., which are beautiful specimens of typography. Thirty-two volumes of the recent accessions are of this description, and have been obtained at a very moderate cost.

Twenty-six volumes are Documents of Congress.

The other sources from which additions have been received, are named in the following list.

The Boston Society of Natural History.

" Providence Atheneum.

" New Jersey Historical Society.

" New York State Library.

" Société de Géographie of Paris.

" Royal Geographical Society of London.

" Alabama Historical Society.

" Smithsonian Institution.

L. Lee, Esq., Commissioner of Indian affairs.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

N. I. Bowditch, Esq.

James H. Phelps, Esq.

Rev. A. D. Williams.

James Williams, Esq.

Mr. P. Smith.

Hon. Charles Allen.

Dr. George Chandler.

President Everett.

Hon. John Davis.

Rev. Edward E. Hale.

Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D.

The Librarian.

Hon. John W. Lincoln.

Rev. J. H. Fairfield.

Rev. George Allen.

Miss Mary C. Gay.

Several anonymous contributors;

And the Editors of the following publications, viz:

The Merchant's Magazine.

“ Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

“ Advocate of Peace.

“ Boston Semi-weekly Courier.

“ Christian Watchman and Reflector.

Norton's Literary Gazette.

The Worcester Spy.

“ Worcester National Ægis.

“ Worcester Transcript.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*



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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

BOSTON, APRIL 26, 1854.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON & SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1854.



# PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 26, 1854,

AT THE

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

IN BOSTON.

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At the request of Rev. Dr. JENKS, first Vice-President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, second Vice-President, took the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read. The Report of the Council to the Society was read, with the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

*Voted*, That the Report of the Council be accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, with a request that they publish such parts thereof, and in such manner, as they may think proper, with the Report of the Librarian.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE rose to request the privilege of defraying the expense of their publication.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be rendered to Mr. Lawrence, and that his kind offer be accepted.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP then rose, and spoke as follows : —

I pray leave, Mr. Vice-President, to present to the Society a resolution or two, for the purpose of placing formally upon the records of this meeting the views which have been already expressed on all sides of the hall. They relate, I need not say, to our lamented President, whose death has been so fitly and feelingly announced to us in the Report of the Council.

It has been my good fortune to know Governor Davis long and well. It is twenty years this very month, since I entered his military family (as it is sometimes called) as his senior aide-de-camp, upon his first election to the office of Governor of Massachusetts. From that time to this, hardly a year has elapsed in which I have not been associated with him in some sphere or other of the public service. I have known him, for years together, in the intimacies of a Congressional mess, where all that is peculiar in private character is sure to make itself known. And it has been my privilege, too, to serve at his side in the Senate Chamber of the United States, during a brief, but crowded and momentous, period in the history of our national legislation. I desire, under these circumstances, sir, to bear my humble testimony to the many excellent and noble qualities, both of head and of heart, which distinguished him everywhere alike. No better or worthier senator, in my humble judgment,

was ever sent to the Capitol from Massachusetts, or from any other State, than John Davis; none more intelligent, more industrious, more faithful, more useful, more pure, disinterested, and patriotic.

His physical health and vigor were, it is true, not always equal to the demands which were made upon him. He had, too, a natural repugnance to every thing in the nature of ostentation or personal display. But he had a word ably and fitly and eloquently spoken for every occasion where it was called for; and he had, what is better than a whole volume of words, a quick eye, a listening ear, an attentive and thoroughly informed mind, and a punctual personal presence, for the daily and practical proceedings of Congress. No man took a more active interest, and no man exerted a more valuable influence, in regard to the real business of the country. Though born and bred in the interior of the State, and educated to the profession of the Bar, his mind seemed to have a natural facility for grappling with the difficult questions of trade and currency and tariffs, which belong more peculiarly to those who have their homes upon the sea-board, and who are personally engaged in commercial affairs. Upon questions of this sort, his opinion was often appealed to, almost as law. More than one occasion might be cited, where that opinion was deferred to implicitly, as an all-sufficient authority to govern the action of the Senate, even by those least inclined and least accustomed to waive any views of their own. The labor of the country, and the com-

merce and navigation of the country, owe him a debt which could not easily have been paid, had he lived; and which now, alas! can only be the subject of empty and formal recognition.

Above all, sir, he was a just and virtuous man, whose daily life was without spot or blemish, and whose example may be commended, without qualification, to the imitation of both young and old. As such, his name belongs to the treasures of our State and nation, and his memory can never fail to be cherished by all who appreciate the value of virtuous and Christian statesmen.

I ought to apologize, Mr. Vice-President, for having added a syllable to the able and admirable tributes to which we have just listened, in the Reports of my friend Judge Kinnicutt, and of our devoted Librarian; and I will only trespass further upon your time by submitting the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That we have learned with unfeigned sensibility and sorrow the sudden death of our distinguished and excellent President, and that this Society will ever cherish his memory with the warmest regard and respect.

*Resolved*, That the President's chair, in the Society's hall at Worcester, be shrouded with black until the next annual meeting; and that the Council be requested to take measures for adding a portrait of Governor Davis to the Society's gallery.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Council for the admirable memoir of our lamented President which they have presented in their Report, and that they be instructed to prepare it for the press in a form in which it may have general circulation.



*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the widow and family of Governor Davis, with an assurance of the sincere sympathy of the Society in their afflicting bereavement.

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The Honorable ABBOTT LAWRENCE arose to second the resolutions, which, he said, would unquestionably receive an affirmative response from every member of the Society. They indeed required no advocacy from him, or any other person, to secure their passage; but he felt it due to the relations he had sustained to the deceased, of a public and private nature, that he should not permit the question to be taken until he had tendered his humble tribute to exalted virtues, the memory of which is so dear to us all.

It had been the happy privilege of the speaker to be associated with Governor Davis in bonds of social intimacy for a long series of years; he had also been connected with him in the care or arrangement of many important matters of general interest. He could say of Governor Davis, that no one could be a more true and judicious friend; no one more devoted to the faithful discharge of delegated power; no one in whose bosom glowed a more pure or ardent patriotism; no one whose moral character was more free from blemish. Governor Davis possessed extraordinary sagacity, incorruptible integrity, and industry which never flinched in the face of arduous labor. These qualities, backed by the results of close observation of men, and extensive researches in books,

enabled him to take and retain a position in our national councils which it has fallen to the lot of few men to achieve. They were qualities which even political hostility has neither depreciated nor denied, and whose beneficial effects illuminate the pages of our nation's legislative history.

Mr. Lawrence said it would be superfluous for him to specify the many and noble results of Governor Davis's public labors. They were on record, and had already been ably and eloquently set forth in the Reports which had just been laid before the Society. The good which he has done "is not interred with the bones" of the great man who has fallen: the State and the nation have been made happier and better by his life. Mr. Lawrence (of whose remarks the above is but an outline) concluded by an affecting allusion to the beauty of the character of the deceased in his domestic relations.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council for election to membership, were balloted for and chosen: —

WILLIAM S. BARTON, ESQ.	. . . .	Worcester.
REV. JAMES D. BUTLER	. . . .	Cincinnati, Ohio.
EDWARD JARVIS, M.D.	. . . .	Dorchester.
ELLIS AMES, ESQ.	. . . .	Canton.
HENRY STEVENS, ESQ.	. . . .	London, G.B.
JOEL MUNSEL, ESQ.	. . . .	Albany, N.Y.
JAMES LENOX, ESQ.	. . . .	New York.

*Voted* to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

REJOICE NEWTON,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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By a provision of the by-laws of this Society, it is made the duty of the Council to submit a report at its annual and semi-annual meetings. The frequent recurrence of these occasions, in an association whose objects are so limited and whose progress is so quiet, necessarily precludes the accumulation of materials for extended reports of its proceedings. As each half-year passes, its members are made acquainted with its condition ; and, though at the end of a series of years it will be found that much has been accomplished and recorded, the record of each meeting cannot be expected to afford a large amount of interesting matter.

The report of the Treasurer, which is herewith submitted, exhibits the condition of our finances so clearly, that it is only necessary to refer to that document for all the necessary information upon that subject.

The report of the Librarian will make known the condition of the Library, and the number and charac-

ter of the additions made to it during the last six months. It is gratifying to know, that there is, among the members and friends of the Society, a constant remembrance of its objects and wants, and a disposition to advance and supply them.

The Librarian, in his report, has called the attention of the Council to the interesting question of the origin of population upon this continent; a question which, ever since the discovery of the country by Columbus, has attracted the attention and excited the speculations of ethnological students and writers. The suggestion of collecting in our library all the works of value which have been published upon the subject is worthy of consideration, and its accomplishment would add greatly to the interest of our literary treasures.

In a former report of the Council, notice was taken of an intention to hold more frequent meetings of the Society, at which the results of the researches of its members and friends upon subjects of a historical and antiquarian character might be communicated in a manner which would give the public the advantage of listening to them. One such meeting was held in the present month, and though, on account of an inclement sky, thinly attended, gave an earnest of the pleasure and the profit to be derived from them in future, and encouragement to repeat the experiment.

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Within a few days, death has again invaded our ranks. The President of this Society, the Hon. JOHN DAVIS, died at his residence in Worcester, on Wednesday, the nineteenth instant.

It would be departing from the custom of the Council, as well as doing injustice to their own feelings and the character of the deceased, if they were to close this report without a tribute to his memory.

For the last quarter of a century, the name of John Davis has been intimately associated with the councils of his native State or with those of the Union. During that period, he has borne a part in public affairs which will identify him with the history of his times, and give to him a position among the wise and patriotic statesmen of his country. Of such a one, when enrolled among our members, and holding as he did the position of our presiding officer, it is, though a sad, yet not an ungrateful duty to inscribe a brief notice upon the pages of our records, and thus to testify to our successors and to posterity the estimate which we entertain of his services and his character.

John Davis was born on the thirteenth day of January, 1787, in the town of Northborough, in the county of Worcester. Of a parentage neither affluent nor poor, it was his good fortune to feel the necessity of that personal effort and persevering industry which lie at the foundation of all success in life. Like most of the distinguished men of New England, his early training was upon his paternal farm and in the

common schools of his native town, where he acquired that hardihood of physical constitution, which, in after years, bore him through many an hour of suffering from acute disease, and, with the rudiments of education, those traits of character which contributed essentially to his success in the rough contests of his subsequent career.

After the usual preparation, a part of which was made at Leicester Academy, he entered the Freshman class of Yale College in the year 1808, and graduated in course with honor in 1812.

Having selected the law for his profession, he entered upon its study in the office of the Hon. Francis Blake of Worcester, who then stood unrivalled at the Bar of that county, and was admitted as an attorney in 1815. Just ten years from that time, in December, 1825, he took his seat in the Congress of the United States, as the representative of the Worcester South District. In that position he continued eight years, until January, 1834, when, having been elected Governor of the Commonwealth, he entered upon the duties of that office, in the discharge of which he continued until March, 1835, when he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he had been elected by the Legislature then in session. He remained a member of the Senate until January, 1841, when he reassumed the office of Governor of the State, having been elected in the autumn of 1840, and continued to discharge its duties



until January, 1843, when, having been defeated in the previous Gubernatorial canvas, he remained in private life until March, 1845. In that year, upon the death of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates, then a Senator from Massachusetts, he was elected his successor by the Legislature, and continued to represent the State until the 4th of March, 1853, when, upon the expiration of his term, he finally retired to private life.

It will be seen by these dates, that he was eight years and a fraction of a year a representative in Congress, three years and a fraction Governor of the Commonwealth, and nearly fourteen years a member of the Senate of the United States; making twenty-five years, or more than half of his entire manhood, spent in the public service.

The success of Mr. Davis in his profession was remarkable. He has been known to say, that his diffidence was so great in early life, that, for years after he had acquired some reputation at the Bar, he never rose to address the court or jury without embarrassment; yet, at the end of ten years after his admission to practice, upon the elevation of Governor Lincoln to the Bench, he was the acknowledged head of his profession in a county of wide extent, and always distinguished for the ability of its Bar. As an advocate, he had few superiors in Massachusetts. Others there were more eloquent, possessed of more genius, capable of producing more thrilling effect by impassioned declamation and beautiful imagery; but

there were few, if any, possessed of more power to convince or persuade a New England jury. His imagination was always subordinate to his judgment; perhaps he had too little of the former faculty. He seldom indulged in declamation. His strength lay in the clearness of his statement, in logical arrangement, in a facility of grouping the evidence bearing upon a given point, in a sagacity that never failed him in the selection of the topics and illustrations suited to the tribunal he addressed, with which his mind was stored by extensive reading and wide observation; and, added to this, a sincerity of manner so perfect that it could not be counterfeit. It is not strange, that, with such endowments, he should be successful with a jury composed of men distinguished, as most New England juries are, for their common sense, earnest to discover the truth, and suspicious of all attempts to lead their judgment astray by appeals to their feelings or imagination.

As a lawyer, Mr. Davis was not remarkable for extensive reading. In this, his maxim was, "*Multum, non multa.*" His mind was well stored with legal principles, and he seldom failed of making a just application of them in practice. His arguments addressed to the court were always characterized by this habit of his mind; and, though he never permitted himself to be surprised by the citation of cases which he had not seen, he relied more upon well-settled principles, and the deductions logically made from

them by his own mind, than by the citation of any number of analogous authorities. He was always listened to by the court with attention, as one who had something to say, and from whom something might be learned, a fact which means something more than a compliment in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

But it was as a statesman that Governor Davis was most distinguished, and upon his character in this capacity will rest his chief claim to an enduring reputation. He had not long been a member of the House of Representatives before he became distinguished. The system of protection to American industry was then just assuming a decided character, and he at once gave to it the aid of his intellect, his industry, and experience. His opinions upon all questions connected with it were highly respected; and it was in no small degree under his auspices, as a leader in the House, that the system was finally perfected. In the contests growing out of this policy, he encountered the most distinguished of its opponents in that body, and, in the opinion of its friends at least, achieved a decided triumph. When it is remembered that Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina was then the leading supporter of the opposite side of the question, this is no light distinction. The weapons which win success in such a warfare must have no ordinary temper, and be wielded with no want of strength or skill.

It was in the latter part of his service in the House, that South Carolina took her position on the subject

of a practical nullification of the tariff laws, in the enactment of which he had taken so conspicuous a part; and that the integrity of the Union was directly and imminently threatened. It will be recollected by many with what equanimity and firmness he bore himself through all that trying period, yielding to no unmanly fears, but possessing his spirit calmly in the conviction of a just cause, and reassuring others by his confidence in the strength of the constitution to carry itself safely through the crisis.

Upon his elevation to the Senate, he entered upon an arena in which it was still more difficult to acquire and sustain a reputation of a high order; for there, in addition to a host of other able men, stood, in the full strength of their manhood, with every muscle and sinew and nerve in vigorous action, that great trio of intellectual champions, around whose contests of almost superhuman power already tradition is casting the halo of an heroic age. It is not, of course, in a comparison with these, in their peculiar characteristics, that Governor Davis is to find his true position as a debater or a statesman. The matchless manner and the "voice divine" of Henry Clay never yet fell to other mortal lot. Mr. Calhoun's remorseless logic and metaphysical skill were pre-eminently his own. And Mr. Webster's grasp of intellect and sublime imagination were as unequalled as the brow which foreshadowed them. Into this arena, Governor Davis brought that admirable temper, that sagacity, that

dispassionate wisdom, which had distinguished him in the House, and which had now culminated to their zenith; and he soon took a rank, which never deserted him, among the wisest and most able members of that remarkable body.

There he renewed his efforts in support of the protection of American industry, and for many years defended the policy whenever it needed defence. His speech in 1840, in reply to Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, will be remembered as one of his most successful efforts, and as having had probably more influence among the masses, in the unparalleled political contest of that year, than any other document that issued from the press.

For many years he was the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the Senate; and, though the duties of that Committee were foreign from his early pursuits and studies, he applied himself to the discharge of them with such energy and devotion, that he soon mastered the principles and details of the subjects referred to him. As a branch of commerce, his attention was early attracted to the fisheries, in which his own constituents were largely and successfully engaged; a department of industry, which, whether we consider its importance to the national wealth and national defence, or the fearless hardihood with which it is pursued in every climate and sea, justifies the magnificent and prophetic eulogium of Burke, who saw in it the promise of the future great-



ness of a people then but in the "gristle of manhood." The prophecy has become history; and however some may have been disposed to disparage this element of national prosperity and honor, Mr. Davis claimed for it the fostering care and protection of the government, and on all occasions gave to the brave mariners employed in it his steadfast support. Many a bold seaman, as he pursued his prey on the stormy banks of Newfoundland, amid the icebergs of the polar sea, or beneath the burning sun of the torrid zone, has had reason to bless the vigilant care of the fearless senator, who never forgot or failed him when his rights needed a defender.

When he left the chair of the Committee on Commerce, it was admitted by common consent, that it had never been filled with more fidelity, or with greater usefulness to the country. One of his last labors as a member of the Senate was the framing and perfecting a bill for the regulation of steam navigation, with the object of diminishing the immense hazard to life with which it had been attended; and, though opposed by adverse interests, and thwarted by all the arts of which parliamentary skill is master, he succeeded in establishing a code of regulations whose beneficial effects have already been widely felt, and which is destined in the future, in no small degree, to ensure safety in the use of that fearful power which we have harnessed to our commerce, and have hitherto left almost without control.



But it was not to such special subjects as the tariff and commerce, large though they are, and comprehensive enough to monopolize the labors of a life, that he limited his attention. His was a mind which could not content itself with specialties, however useful or absorbing. He surveyed the whole map of statesmanship, and was satisfied to leave no part of it unexplored. The principles of international law, of diplomatic intercourse, of constitutional law as applied to the States and the general government, and the conflicts between them, our systems of finance and public domain, our foreign and our domestic relations, the great questions of peace and war, of international duties and international rights; — all these, and many more, he made his study; and upon them all, whoever has read the debates of the Senate through the period of his membership, during which all of them have been discussed, and still more those who have enjoyed the privilege of his conversation, must have been impressed with the great extent of his knowledge, the comprehensiveness of his intellectual vision, and the high character of his practical wisdom.

On the agitating questions of a domestic character which have been discussed during his connection with the Senate, while he steadily maintained the rights and defended the interests of the North, Mr. Davis was always ready to do justice to the South. With him her constitutional rights were sacred; for to the constitution he acknowledged no divided allegiance.

Whatever provisions were found clearly set down in that instrument were fundamental articles in his political creed. He never complained of them or attempted to evade them. He was accustomed to take enlarged views of the various and diversified interests of the country, as forming in combination the strength of a great and united empire, destined in its integrity to advance the civilization of the world beyond any experience in its history, and by its dissolution, if dissolved it should be, to retard it by fearful and undefined perils and disasters. He regarded the union of the States, therefore, as a priceless blessing, to be maintained only by a faithful adherence to the compromises of the constitution. But, while he was ever ready to respect the rights of other sections of the Union, he firmly insisted upon those of his own; and upon all questions on which he was to act, involving either, he claimed, what he freely conceded to others, the right to be guided by his own independent judgment. This he followed, on more than one occasion, with a fearlessness which dared to obey conscience and duty, regardless of personal hazard, or popular reproach.

On the subject of international relations and duties, Mr. Davis held sacred the obligation of treaties, and the still higher obligation of dealing justly, under all circumstances, with other nations, whether bound by treaties or not. His mind revolted from all attempts to wrest from the weak their rights or their territory,

either by encouraging lawless individual enterprises, or by seeking occasions to involve them in national quarrels. The doctrine of a manifest destiny, in accordance with which we are to extend our republican empire, by right or by wrong, over the whole continent, found no lodgment in his mind. He adhered to that safer, that more benignant policy, which seeks to cultivate, to civilize, and adorn the vast empire which we already possess, rather than that which covets new provinces at the expense of national honor, and it may be of national security.

In regard to the question of intervention in European politics, which so much excited the country during the visit of that extraordinary and erratic genius, the distinguished Hungarian exile, he quietly reposed upon the great doctrine of the father of his country, and lived to see the storm of popular enthusiasm subside into the calm of a conservative public opinion ; a result for which, in the closing days of his life, in view of the events transpiring upon the continent of Europe, he had reason to be grateful, as a lover of the peace and prosperity of his country.

Neither the limited time for the preparation of this notice, nor the occasion itself, admits of an extended review of Mr. Davis's opinions upon subjects of public policy, or of greater detail in regard to his senatorial career. His personal influence in that body, during the latter part of his connection with it, and up to the hour he left it, was probably unsurpassed by that of

any other member. The sober thoughtfulness and spotless integrity of his life, his freedom from extravagance of manner or expression, his extensive and accurate information on subjects the most diverse, his ability to grapple with and master both principles and details, his readiness to impart knowledge, his long experience in public affairs, his reputation for solid judgment, his wisdom in council and firmness in time of trial, united to give him a position in the Senate, which any who sat there might well be content to occupy. It may safely be said of him, that few men have at any time belonged to that august body who have possessed greater capacity for the service of the country, few who have exerted their talents with more fidelity, and fewer still who have accomplished more beneficial results.

When Governor Davis was first elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, he had never been connected with the State Government. His public life had been confined to Congress, as the representative of his district. His reputation acquired there was the basis of his popularity at home. Succeeding one of the most popular and efficient chief magistrates the State had ever had, the post was a difficult one to fill, without suffering by the comparison which would be sure to be instituted. It is praise enough to say of him, that he filled it without a diminution in the amount of public regard which his predecessor had won. He remained in the office of

Governor at this time but little more than a year, when he was transferred to the Senate. His selection a second time as the candidate of his party for the executive office was in 1840, when the political control of the State had passed into the hands of its opponents, and when it was deemed necessary to put in nomination the strongest man in the popular favor whom the party possessed within its ranks. There was no doubt in the minds of any who that man was; and the result, in his election by a popular majority of nearly twenty thousand votes, showed the wisdom of the selection. His executive administrations were characterized by a careful and conscientious attention to every department of duty, by a strict regard to the constitutional limitations upon his authority, by a jealous guardianship of the rights of the State in her relations with the General Government and her sister States, and by a watchful concern in all her industrial interests, in her educational system, and her charitable institutions.

But the executive department of government was not that which was best suited to his tastes, or the character of his mind. He liked better the larger questions and broader field of contemplation opened to the statesman in the national legislature, and he returned to the Senate with no wish again to assume the responsibilities and duties of executive station. Here he remained until within little more than a year of his death, when he returned to his home, with



the intention of never again leaving it for public life. And there, his labors ended, and his work all done, he died, —

“Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.”

Massachusetts mourns his death as a public loss. Well she may. She never had a wiser, a more faithful, or a more useful statesman. Long will she hold his services in grateful remembrance. Numerous as have been her distinguished men, and proud as she has reason to be of the long line of patriots who have illustrated her annals and adorned her councils, none have left to her the legacy of a nobler or a purer public life.

Distinguished as Governor Davis was in public, it was in the relations of private life that the true worth of his character was best known and appreciated. Unostentatious in his manners, simple to a remarkable degree in his tastes, steadfast in his integrity under all circumstances, easy to be approached by the humble, always ready to listen to the weak and the friendless, stern and uncompromising in his resistance to wrong, social in his habits, genial in his disposition, and constant in his friendships, he was peculiarly fitted to adorn a private station, and to make happy the narrow circle of home and neighborhood and friends. These genial and agreeable qualities accompanied him in his intercourse with public



men; and, above all, his allegiance to truth followed him wherever he went, and whatever he did. In private and in public life, the "*incorrupta fides*" of the man and the statesman never deserted him. It was the pole-star of his life, and, like the "*in hoc vinces*" of Constantine, always flamed on the sky before him.

Governor Davis was a man of large reading, and of wide and minute observation. His knowledge was extensive and various. It was difficult to suggest a subject on which something could not be learned from him. He had devoted much time to the reading of history, both ancient and modern; and few persons were so thoroughly instructed in the details of our own colonial and national history. In the later years of his life, he resumed the reading of ancient classic authors, among whom Cæsar, Tacitus, and Livy accorded best with his tastes.

In conversation he possessed remarkable power. Few men equalled him as a talker. His resources seemed to be never-failing. It was delightful to listen to him, as he sat in his own house, surrounded by his friends, pouring forth instruction by the hour, from lips that never tired, and from a mind never exhausted of its treasures, upon themes of the most varied character, social, political, historical, moral, — rising from those of ordinary interest, up to those which deal with the highest questions of human life and human destiny. Had Governor Davis's lot been cast in a different sphere, had he occupied the chair of history or

moral philosophy in a university, there can be little doubt that he would have achieved a fame as honorable, if not as distinguished, as that which crowned his political career.

Though deeply engrossed with the cares and duties of political station, he yet found time to interest himself in those benevolent enterprises which have for their object the improvement of the world in civilization, in morals, and religion. In the proceedings of the American Bible Society he felt a warm interest, and consented for a number of years to act as the President of the Worcester County Auxiliary Bible Society, in which capacity he afforded efficient aid to the parent association. Penetrated himself with a conviction of the inspiration of the Scriptures, and of the truth of the great and beneficent doctrines of the Christian religion, he regarded their circulation, in every tongue and in every land, as the means of the moral elevation, and the general and permanent civilization of the human race.

Of the interest which he felt in this institution, and the attention which he devoted to its concerns, the reports of the council from year to year will testify. As its friend and constant benefactor, he bestowed upon it many and valuable favors; and, as its President, he conferred upon it honor, and devoted to it the last services of his life.

But it is time to bring this notice to a close. Again we are reminded by this event of the fearful

havoc which death has made among us within the last three years, —

“The great are falling from us ;”

Calhoun, Clay, Webster, — all within so short a space, that, as each departed, he seems to have been calling to the next to follow him. And now Davis has joined them, may we not believe, to unite with their spirits in that higher council, around the throne of the Most High.

For the Council,

THOS. KINNICUTT.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE list of accessions, since the 23d of October last, shows an increase of one hundred and forty-three volumes of books, and five hundred and fifty-seven pamphlets.

Most of these are donations: some, however, are the result of exchanges or of direct purchase. They have been received from the sources designated in the list that accompanies this report.

The largest donation, in point of numbers, is that of F. W. Paine, Esq., consisting of twenty-nine volumes and three hundred and ten pamphlets; besides some files of illustrated papers, and some engravings of sketches by Michael Angelo.

The largest in quantity is the accumulation of unbound newspapers from Hon. John Davis, who has also contributed to other classes of additions.

A series of valuable files of the Boston Advertiser, from Hon. Nathan Hale, with a copy of his map of New England, should also be mentioned in this connection.

Among the more *curious* donations are two volumes, elephant folio, of views of places, edifices, and scenery in Savoy, published in 1682, from George Brinley, Esq., of Hartford; and a gift from John C. B. Davis, Esq., of New York, consisting of Opera Omnia of Virgil, printed at Venice by Bartolomæus, in 1486, in fine condition, from the library of the late Duke of Sussex; two volumes of Boissard's Rome, with De Bry's cuts; Woolrych's Life of Lord Coke, with an original warrant signed by Coke as Attorney-General; and one of the thirty presentation copies of Lord Brougham's speech on Law Reform, sent by the author, with his autograph, to the Earl of Rosslyn.

A set of Kippis's edition of the Biographia Britannica, in five volumes, folio, was presented by Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt.

Most of the Council have had an opportunity to examine the various donations and other accessions, as they have been laid before them from time to time. A detailed enumeration of all these would occupy too much space in a report, as it would form a considerable catalogue of titles in itself.

Much disappointment has been experienced by the non-arrival of certain cases of books, ordered in London, by Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for this Society.

According to a notice from Mr. Henry Stevens, through whose agency the purchases were to be made, a large case of valuable works should have been forwarded in September last. No advices have since

been received ; and it is inferred that the case alluded to, and others whose subsequent arrival was anticipated, have been for some reason detained.

As the books to be collected by Mr. Stephens were mainly of a specific character, belonging to a department of the library in which Mr. Salisbury has taken a particular interest, it is possible that some difficulty has been experienced in filling his orders.

In a library like that of this Society, whose object is not a popular one, at least in its primary purpose, but rather to aid in the prosecution of particular researches, it is important that classes of subjects should be rendered as complete as possible ; and the classes most imperatively demanding an effort to that end are those which would naturally be sought for in an antiquarian institution.

Historical publications of a *local nature* belong to a class which it is exceedingly desirable to perfect. As the circulation of such works is apt to be confined to the neighborhood where alone they are supposed to be of interest, they are not to be found in any particular market, and must of necessity be gathered incidentally, as opportunities occur.

Legislative documents, and political and statistical pamphlets, are much required in a library of reference for historical purposes.

There is also a class of publications peculiarly apposite to the collections of a Society calling itself *Antiquarian*, to which the attention of the Council is



requested, as worthy of exciting some special exertions in its behalf. The works referred to are those that treat of the origin of population in this country. A fruitful theme for speculation during the two centuries succeeding the discovery by Columbus, it has not yet ceased to employ ingenious minds in the effort to detect, and arrange into plausible hypotheses, the traces of a knowledge of this continent by the ancients.

Such theories have fallen into some disrepute of late years, in consequence of the absurdities those who adopted them were often led into by attempting to prove too much, and also by the manner in which facts were warped and colored for their support. We have had experience that the character of the aboriginal remains at the West has been often misconceived and misrepresented, in the endeavor to account for them by the supposition that they were the work of an offshoot from some European or Asiatic nation, more or less civilized. Even the coolest and keenest observers have been misled by superficial resemblances, which they had no opportunity of testing by careful investigation. The first volume of the transactions of this Society contains many suggestions that are now justly regarded as crude and indefensible. De Witt Clinton expressed his belief that the old forts in New York were of a Danish character, founded probably on the opinion then prevalent, but now considered erroneous, that the similar enclosures in Great Britain

were made by the Danes. Whereupon the learned Dr. Mitchell exclaims (in a communication to this Society), — “In the twinkling of an eye, I was penetrated by the justness of his remark. An additional window of light was suddenly opened to me. I could follow the European emigrants, during the horrible commotions of the ninth and tenth centuries, to Iceland. I thought I could trace the people of Scandinavia to the banks of the St. Lawrence. Madoc, Prince of Wales, and his Cambrian followers, appeared to my recollection among these bands of adventurers, &c.” It has since been well ascertained that the works referred to by Clinton were constructed by the natives, some of them possessing no great antiquity.

The earlier discussions respecting those remains in this country, the mystery of whose origin and use has not yet been fully elucidated, are marked throughout by similar hasty conclusions, drawn from apparent analogies, and lapsing into what to us seem as wild and visionary lucubrations. There is hardly a nation or race of the old world to which some of our aboriginal relics have not been attributed.

The study and comparison of native languages, more especially the labors of Mr. Gallatin in that field of inquiry, — and the physiological investigations of Dr. Morton, sustained by Agassiz and other men of science, — added to a more accurate survey of the vestiges of ancient population, have given a new direction to public opinion. The sentiment is beginning

to prevail, that the inhabitants of both American continents, the Esquimaux excepted, are of one original race, of great antiquity, and not materially affected, if at all, by foreign admixture. This view is in accordance with the belief of those who doubt the unity of mankind, and receive the doctrine of distinct creations of varieties adapted to different regions and climates, or possessing fundamental characteristics peculiar to themselves. It is not, however, necessarily inconsistent with the theory of a common parentage, and only carries back the introduction of human life upon our soil to a remoter period.

But, although the whole aspect of the question is essentially modified by these conclusions, the facts on which former discussions were based remain undisposed of. The possibility, the probability, and the actuality, of intercourse with the Eastern world, before the ocean was crossed by Columbus, continue to be, and are likely to continue, important topics of argument and research.

When we consider how much has already been written on the subject, we may well imagine that the materials of discussion, and the modes of presenting them in various processes of reasoning, have been exhausted. But opinions are always liable to be reproduced under new lights, if not in new forms; and modern discoveries do not always refute, but sometimes strengthen and illustrate, ancient assertions or hypotheses. Even those who maintain the unity and

independent origin of the American race admit, that European and Asiatic vessels may sometimes have been driven by storms or borne by ocean-currents to these shores. The wreck of a Japanese junk on the coast of Oregon, in 1833, is a well-known instance of such an occurrence. There is also a tendency to a higher estimate of the maritime capacity, enterprise, and knowledge of the earth, of early ages, than has generally prevailed. The prophecy of Seneca, that the ocean would ultimately relax its bounds, and disclose a new continent, may be regarded as a natural suggestion of a poet's fancy, rather than a wandering beam of traditionary light, accidentally caught and transmitted. The notion that America is the continent vaguely described as lying beyond the Atlantis of Plato, and the supposition that Mexico is the Ophir to which the Tyrian ships employed by Solomon sailed in their three years' voyage, may not be thought entitled to serious consideration. But the stories derived from the lore of the Egyptian priesthood, and referred to by Herodotus, Plato, Pliny, &c., are not always to be regarded as only myths or fables. Nor are the accounts of the old geographers and voyagers, of distant and marvellous maritime expeditions, to be summarily dismissed as fictions, unless a more rigid incredulity than the learning and experience of our great cosmopolitan philosopher, Humboldt, sanctions, is deemed proper. Contrary to the opinion of various distinguished writers on the

geography of the ancients, who are quoted in the appendix to Irving's *Life of Columbus*, Humboldt expresses his belief that the Carthaginians sailed around Africa. Moreover he says, "The many indications that have come down to us from antiquity, and a careful consideration of the relations of geographical proximity to ancient undoubted settlements on the African shore, lead me to believe that the Canary Islands were known to the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, perhaps even to the Etruscans." A similar liberality of criticism might, without any great stretch of probabilities, extend their knowledge to the Cape Verd's, which others suppose them to have visited; and, from our acquaintance with the courses of winds and currents, it would seem very likely to happen, that vessels should sometimes be driven across the space intervening between those localities and the American continent. It was thus that Brazil was accidentally discovered by Cabrera, in 1500, on a voyage from Portugal to the East Indies, around the Cape of Good Hope.

If, after the unsuccessful efforts of Raleigh to effect a settlement in Carolina, and the annihilation of his little colony, a long interval of time had elapsed without subsequent communication, it is by no means certain that any vestiges of that enterprise would exist here; and, at an early period of the world, its history, if preserved, would have been obscure and mythical. If transmitted in the traditions of the aborigines, the



account might have been as vague and unsatisfactory as any that have been received from a similar source concerning the arrival of strangers in the uncertain times of their ancestors.

The ante-Columbian expedition of the Welsh under Madoc, and the narrative of the Zeni, derived from the Frizeland fisherman, and their voyage in search of the land described by him, are still mooted questions; while the Scandinavian claims to discovery are considered to be sustained by authentic documents. Yet it remains to be determined how far down the shores of the United States the Northmen explored, as well as to ascertain the position and duration of their settlements.

The actual fact of their voyages to America is admitted to stand on historical ground, and to be confirmed by internal evidence in the records themselves, although the existence here of monuments of their residence is by no means uncontroverted. But there is a circumstance, pregnant with suggestions for speculation, connected with these narratives, and partaking somewhat of their claims to authenticity. According to the testimony of the Sagas, the Skrelinger, or Esquimaux, related to the Northmen settled in Vinland, that, further southward, beyond the Chesapeake Bay, there dwelt white men, who clothed themselves in long white garments, carried poles before them to which cloths were attached, and called with a loud voice; which was interpreted by the Northmen to



indicate processions, in which banners were borne, accompanied by singing. In the oldest Sagas, the southern coasts, between Virginia and Florida, are designated as the Land of the Whiteman. They are called "Irland it mikler" (Great Ireland), and it is maintained that they were peopled by the Irish. It is even stated, that, before Leif discovered Vinland, and probably about the year 982, an Icelandic chief, named Ari Marsson, was driven by storms, in a voyage from Iceland, to the "Land of the Whiteman," and there baptized in the Christian faith; and, being detained, was afterwards recognized by men from the Orkneys and Iceland.

It is unnecessary to mention the numerous stories that have been told of Celtic words and phrases detected among some tribes of Indians, and of Hebrew customs, idioms, and expressions, that have been so much dwelt upon in times past. The probability that the lost tribes of Israel found refuge in America has been more elaborately argued by the learned of former times, and more generally credited in this country, than any other hypothesis of the origin of its inhabitants. Receiving an impulse, of a character almost official, from the treatise of the celebrated Rabbi Ben Israel in 1650, it became a favorite idea with Mayhew, Eliot, the Mathers, and other missionaries and scholars of their times; and, at a later period, has been maintained with undoubting faith, and great labor

and ingenuity, by Adair, Boudinot, Ethan Smith, Mordecai Manasseh Noah, Mrs. St. Simon, &c. &c.

The repetition of ancient theories by modern writers is a circumstance not to be disregarded by archæologists, however unsound the theories themselves may seem to be. In a pompous but not unlearned work, published in 1843 by George Jones, R.S.I.: M.S.V. &c., and dedicated, by permission, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the colonization of this country by the Tyrians is maintained, and the old notion of the migration of St. Thomas is re-asserted. In the work on Peruvian antiquities by Rivero and Von Tschudi, recently translated by Dr. Hawks, not only is the Scandinavian tale of white men (Irish) established in the Carolinas, and perhaps in Florida, who had *horses*, admitted as a *certainty*, but various of the more antiquated speculations, connecting the old world with the new, are noticed as entitled to confidence; and the translator states that the hypothesis of a Phœnician origin for that body of settlers who peopled Guatemala and the adjacent regions, ingeniously and learnedly supported by De Laet, has, within the last two or three years, been invested with fresh interest by the new discoveries of the Abbé de Bourbourg, whose work is said to be in the press in Paris.

There are at least three inscribed stones found in our own territories, which learned men have pronounced to contain alphabetical characters. That which first attracted attention, the *Dighton rock*,

has of late been deprived of a portion of its mystery by comparison with analogous sculptures known to be the work of the aborigines. Yet Mr. Schoolcraft is disposed to believe, that Runic letters occupy the centre of the figures, around which the natives have drawn their own symbols. Another stone is mentioned by Kalm, the Swedish traveller, as discovered, some years previous to his visit to Canada in 1749, by Verandrier, about nine hundred French miles west of Montreal. It was a French foot in length, and four or five inches broad, found fixed in a large stone or pillar, and covered on both sides with characters, which the Jesuit priests declared to be identical in form with those contained in books as copied from Tartarian monuments. He says it was sent to France, to the Secretary of State, Count de Maurepas, and was supposed to be preserved in his collections. It would be a point of interest to determine whether the stone is still in existence. The third is the much-controverted inscription said to have been among the remains excavated from the great mound at Grave Creek. This was submitted to Jomard, the French antiquary, who communicated a paper respecting it to the Geographical Society of Paris, and decided that the characters resembled those of the Lybian monuments on the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

The purpose of these allusions to some of the modes in which it is claimed that America was, or may have been, visited at remote dates, and the evidence

of such visits by different people, is to show that the question is still an open one, fertile in the elements of controversy, and one that this Society may be expected at some time to make the subject of serious consideration and deliberate judgment. Whether Egyptians, Carthaginians, Tyrians, Greeks, Romans, Ethiopians, Etruscans, Canaanites, Jews, Chinese, Tartars, Huns, Welsh, Irish, Scandinavians, &c., any, or all of them, found their way hither, by chance or design, is at any rate an inquiry upon which has been expended a great amount of learning and ability, worthy to be collected and preserved.

However barren of trustworthy indications our Eastern shores have proved, the Western coasts of this continent are yet comparatively unexplored. What traces of foreign occupancy may be developed there, remains to be seen. The native traditions of all sections of the country, and the Mexican manuscripts, are supposed to point uncontrovertibly to an emigration from the North-west; and, if an Asiatic origin for the entire population of the country be opposed by philological and physiological facts, as not possible within any period admitting the existence of evidence, we know not how many cases have occurred, like that of the Japanese vessel in 1833, in which accidental and involuntary emigration has taken place from the mainland or islands of Asia. These may have resulted in temporary residence, succeeded by extermination from the savage inhabitants; and

they may have planted the seeds of semi-civilization, traceable, through the regions west of the Rocky Mountains, to its culmination in Mexico and Peru.

The facilities of access from Asia are certainly greater than those from Europe. The same winds that bore the Japanese junk to the neighborhood of Columbia River could have carried thither the fleet of Kublai Khan, described by Marco Paulo as having disappeared in a mysterious manner on a voyage of conquest against Japan, and believed by many writers to have been driven to this continent.

It is curious to note in what various connections the old theories of emigration are revived. In "Lares and Penates, or Cilicia and its Governors," by William Buckhardt Barker, printed last year, is an account of ancient sculptured and terra-cotta images, disinterred in that country, whose profiles are identical with those strange human outlines on the monuments and edifices of Central America. The hypothesis is immediately started that they are faithful and correct likenesses of the Huns, not the progenitors of the modern Hungarians, but the ugly race whose inhuman faces and horse-like heads so terrified the inhabitants of the Southern countries; one division of whose tribes went westward, sweeping all before it, as far as China, and against whose intrusions the great wall of that kingdom was built. Thence they are supposed to have crossed to America, and to have left their portraits on monuments here.



Thus the old subject of ante-Columbian communication with this continent may be said still to lie on the table before the scientific world, liable to be called up at any time for renewed discussion. As the great seats of primitive archæology, from the Mediterranean to the Pacific, are laid open to investigation, a consummation to which events seem rapidly tending, and as the regions bordering upon our side of the Western Ocean are explored, a result whose fulfilment is not less speedily promised, — the question of early intercourse may assume an aspect of increased interest and more positive certainty.

It would be pleasant to be able to say to inquirers who visit our library for that kind of information, that we possess the most important works in which such researches have been embodied. The object is a definite one, whose limits are susceptible of distinct comprehension; and its accomplishment would involve no formidable amount of labor or expense. The books themselves, antiquated as many of them are, can hardly yet be classed among costly rarities; and it is probable that members of the Society, having their attention directed to the matter, would find themselves able to contribute materials easily spared from their own libraries, or to point out other available sources of supply. Our collections are already by no means scanty in this particular, and the deficiencies are to be regarded rather as gaps to be filled than as absolute vacancies. Amid the efforts everywhere



making, with liberal resources, for the establishment and growth of general libraries, it is by means of such perfected specialities only that our own can be expected to maintain either distinction or prominent utility; and no speciality can present more forcible claims to the consideration of this institution than that which has been suggested.

It was at the moment of concluding this report that the sad intelligence was received of the sudden death of our President. It happens that the principal subject here considered was one in which he felt a more than ordinary interest.

If his public occupations left him little leisure for researches that would be termed antiquarian in a technical sense, he found time to indulge a decided taste for ethnological and geographical studies. His minute observation and accurate memory of localities, were prominent among his intellectual traits; and the peculiar characteristics of a region of country, and of its inhabitants, were vividly impressed on his mind. He took great pleasure in collecting for our library the topographical and geological reports, the maps, charts, and surveys, and the narratives of exploring expeditions, rendered to Congress. His remarks in private conversation evinced how carefully he was accustomed to examine these, not only as a statesman, with reference to the economical resources of the country, but in regard to their bearing upon the objects of anti-

quarian and ethnological science. His strong powers of analysis and discrimination enabled him to deduce sound and practical conclusions from any array of facts; and those of an historical nature, relating to remote and uncertain periods of time, when brought to his notice, were sure to receive a sagacious interpretation.

It may be permitted to record here the testimony of your Librarian to the fact, that, in the now considerable period during which he has himself been connected with this Institution, Governor Davis has always been an unostentatious but efficient promoter of its purposes and interests, quietly making himself acquainted with its wants, watching over its proceedings, and contributing to its progress. A private expression of sorrow may also be indulged for the loss of an instructive adviser and cordial friend.

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*

# SOURCES

FROM WHENCE ACCESSIONS HAVE BEEN DERIVED.

---

Dexter F. Parker.	Worcester.
Charles B. Norton . . . . .	New York.
Joseph Willard, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
Rev. Joshua Bates, D.D. . . . .	Dudley.
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Hon. John Davis . . . . .	Worcester.
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Ebenezer Alden, M.D. . . . .	Randolph.
A. Benedict Davenport . . . . .	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ellis Ames, Esq. . . . .	Canton.
E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D. . . . .	Albany, N.Y.
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Hon. William H. Seward . . . . .	Auburn, N.Y.
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Neville B. Craig, Esq. . . . .	Pittsburgh, Pa.
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His Excellency Emory Washburn . . . . .	Worcester.
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The Astor Library . . . . .	New York.
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William C. Greenleaf, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.
Jonathan Pierson, Librarian of Union College	Schenectady, N.Y.
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Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. . . . .	Boston.
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John C. B. Davis, Esq. . . . .	New York.
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George Chandler, M.D. . . . .	Worcester.
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Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D. . . . .	Albany, N.Y.
James Smith, Esq. . . . .	Philadelphia, Pa.

The Senate of the United States.

The American Philosophical Society.

The Providence, R.I., Athenæum.

The New Jersey Historical Society.

Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

The Manchester, N.H., Athenæum.

The Maryland Historical Society.

The United States Congress.

The New York Mercantile Library Association.

The City of Cambridge.

The Alumni of the University of New York.

Hon. D. L. Swain, President of North Carolina University.

Prof. Chas. Phillips, of North Carolina University.

Hon. T. T. Flagler, M.C.

The American Peace Society.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Royal Geographical Society of London.

The Editors of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

- „ The N. E. Genealogical and Historical Register.
  - „ The Farmer's Monthly Visitor.
  - „ The Boston Semi-weekly Courier.
  - „ The Christian Watchman and Reflector.
  - „ The Worcester Spy.
  - „ The National Ægis.
  - „ The Fitchburg Sentinel.
  - „ Norton's Literary Gazette.
  - „ Garrigue and Christiern's Monthly Bulletin.
  - „ The United States Journal.
- 

\*.\* It is not unfrequently the case that the donors of useful pamphlets, catalogues, &c., are unknown.





## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

WORCESTER, OCTOBER 23, 1854.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1854.



# PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 26, 1854,

AT THE

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,

IN BOSTON.

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At the request of Rev. Dr. JENKS, first Vice-President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, second Vice-President, took the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read. The Report of the Council to the Society was read, with the Reports of the Treasurer and Librarian.

*Voted*, That the Report of the Council be accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication, with a request that they publish such parts thereof, and in such manner, as they may think proper, with the Report of the Librarian.

Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE rose to request the privilege of defraying the expense of their publication.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be rendered to Mr. Lawrence, and that his kind offer be accepted.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

*Voted* to appoint by the Chair a Committee of Nomination. The Chair appointed Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, and Samuel F. Haven, Esq., who reported, after consultation, the following list of officers:—

*President.*

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY . . . . . WORCESTER.

*Vice-Presidents.*

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. . . . . BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Council.*

HIS EXCELLENCY EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

JOHN GREEN, M.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, ESQ. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, ESQ. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON . . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT . . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW . . . . . BOSTON.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Recording Secretary.*

REV. EDWARD E. HALE . . . . . WORCESTER.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, ESQ. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, ESQ. . . . . WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE . . . . . WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, ESQ. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

The Society proceeded to ballot for officers, and all the persons here named were unanimously elected.

Hon. Rejoice Newton had intimated his wish to retire from the post of Recording Secretary.

On motion of Hon. Ira M. Barton, the thanks of the Society were presented to him for his long continued services, of which the Society has had the benefit for a period as extended as thirty-nine years.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of members ; —

HON. NATHAN APPLETON	. . . . .	Boston,
HON. OLIVER B. MORRIS	. . . . .	Springfield,
PROF. CORNELIUS C. FELTON	. . . . .	Cambridge,

having been nominated in the Council, and by the Council recommended to the Society, were unanimously elected.

*Voted* to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

EDWARD E. HALE,

*Recording Secretary.*

merce and navigation of the country, owe him a debt which could not easily have been paid, had he lived; and which now, alas! can only be the subject of empty and formal recognition.

Above all, sir, he was a just and virtuous man, whose daily life was without spot or blemish, and whose example may be commended, without qualification, to the imitation of both young and old. As such, his name belongs to the treasures of our State and nation, and his memory can never fail to be cherished by all who appreciate the value of virtuous and Christian statesmen.

I ought to apologize, Mr. Vice-President, for having added a syllable to the able and admirable tributes to which we have just listened, in the Reports of my friend Judge Kinnicutt, and of our devoted Librarian; and I will only trespass further upon your time by submitting the following resolutions: —

*Resolved*, That we have learned with unfeigned sensibility and sorrow the sudden death of our distinguished and excellent President, and that this Society will ever cherish his memory with the warmest regard and respect.

*Resolved*, That the President's chair, in the Society's hall at Worcester, be shrouded with black until the next annual meeting; and that the Council be requested to take measures for adding a portrait of Governor Davis to the Society's gallery.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Council for the admirable memoir of our lamented President which they have presented in their Report, and that they be instructed to prepare it for the press in a form in which it may have general circulation.



*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the widow and family of Governor Davis, with an assurance of the sincere sympathy of the Society in their afflicting bereavement.

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The Honorable ABBOTT LAWRENCE arose to second the resolutions, which, he said, would unquestionably receive an affirmative response from every member of the Society. They indeed required no advocacy from him, or any other person, to secure their passage; but he felt it due to the relations he had sustained to the deceased, of a public and private nature, that he should not permit the question to be taken until he had tendered his humble tribute to exalted virtues, the memory of which is so dear to us all.

It had been the happy privilege of the speaker to be associated with Governor Davis in bonds of social intimacy for a long series of years; he had also been connected with him in the care or arrangement of many important matters of general interest. He could say of Governor Davis, that no one could be a more true and judicious friend; no one more devoted to the faithful discharge of delegated power; no one in whose bosom glowed a more pure or ardent patriotism; no one whose moral character was more free from blemish. Governor Davis possessed extraordinary sagacity, incorruptible integrity, and industry which never flinched in the face of arduous labor. These qualities, backed by the results of close observation of men, and extensive researches in books,

the unseen and spiritual. On your own shelves may be found, covered with the rust of age and neglect, the chrysalis form of the most recent vagaries that have fluttered before the world, to improve or supersede divine revelation.

The pleasant accommodations of the new Hall have been used by more frequent visits, not only of your members, but of persons from every walk of life, who have come to consult the silent responses of your Library, or to profit by the courteous and ready intelligence of your Librarian. Here, as in time past, professed scholars, engaged in systematic researches, have met those who turn aside for an hour from the productive thrift of material industry, to gain a knowledge of the actual improvements and capabilities of their own business, or to enlarge their power to influence the minds of their fellow-men. This open freedom has always characterized the administration of this Society, and is worthy of its origin, and of the large views of its founder, who built up his own strong mind amid the labors of mechanic art, made himself one of the guiding spirits of his own time, and gained an honored memory, kept fresh by perpetual gratitude for this enduring provision for the benefit of his country.

The Report of the Librarian, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., to the Council, is herewith presented, and need not be commended to the attention of the Society. The number of the accessions to the Library is large,

and many of the books are rare and much desired for historical research. The descriptive notices, given by Mr. Haven, set forth the value of the new acquisitions, and contain important suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the Library. The additions to the Society's Collection of the Colonial and Provincial Legislative Documents of Massachusetts are very welcome, as they supply deficiencies in a department already valuable, which has been kept in view and been enlarged from time to time; and it is hoped that recent arrangements, chiefly through the efforts of your Librarian, will soon render this important collection as perfect as any that can exist at this day.

The number of the bound printed volumes in the Library exceeds twenty-three thousand; and in the spacious lower hall there is a large collection of imperfectly bound volumes, pamphlets, and newspapers, not now in a situation to be conveniently used, among which there may be found as much value as in the best part of the Library. The accumulation of this mass has been in part occasioned by the difficulty of arrangement in the inconvenient and crowded rooms of the old building in which it was deposited, and by the imperfect state of some works which are thus kept until they can be made complete. Some progress has been made in the arrangement of this collection; and the early attention of the Council will be required to put the whole in order, and to

cause the completed volumes to be bound, and placed on the shelves of the Library.

The incident of the year, which most seriously affects the interests of this Society, will occupy your thoughts at this hour. The symbol of mourning which hangs over the chair of your presiding officer, and the draped pedestal of the bust of Hon. John Davis in the Library, are solemn witnesses of the affectionate regard, the high respect, and the sense of loss, to which the proceedings of the last semi-annual meeting of the Society gave such appropriate and eloquent expression. The removal of your late President was a grief to many good men, and a privation to many good objects; and to none is it more truly a cause of lamentation than to this Society devoted to the furtherance of historic truth. He was eminently qualified to preside over your affairs, not only by his interest in your objects and researches, but more by the peculiar characteristic of his mind. For he was one who always desired to look at things as they were; and the element of his intellectual strength and of his success in life was not the abundance and variety of his mental resources, — though he was well furnished and equal to the occasions that awaited him, — but rather his evident search for truth, and his plain and persuasive utterance of his own convictions.

In compliance with a vote passed by the Society, at its last semi-annual meeting, a portrait of the late President, painted by Mr. E. F. Billings, of Worces-

ter, has been placed in the Library, in agreeable and worthy association with the images of the eminent and venerable men that adorn these walls. This portrait is satisfactory to the Council; and it has been commended for its execution and faithful resemblance by those who have seen it. In justice to the artist, and as a proof of his skill, it should be mentioned, that he never saw Governor Davis on more than one occasion, and he was obliged to rely on Daguerreotypes and other likeness not entirely successful.

The informal meetings of the Society "for literary purposes" have not been held during the past summer; but it is expected that they will be resumed in the greater leisure of the ensuing season, when pains will be taken to give a larger number the opportunity of attending. It is known that many members have made investigations in their private studies, the result of which they may be induced to communicate in this manner. As the papers read at the two last of these meetings were deemed very valuable by those members who heard them, and it is proper that the Society at large should be made acquainted with the treasures it possesses, a brief description of these papers will be given. The first in order of time, read by Rev. Mr. Hale, of Worcester, contained reminiscences of the action of the statesmen of our country in relation to the Missouri Compromise. This was listened to with gratified attention; but, as it was made up of fragments of a larger work prepared for another pur-



pose, it was not in proper form for publication by this Society.

Samuel F. Haven, Esq., the Librarian, offered the second paper, in which he investigated the earliest date of the plans and descriptions of the mounds in the south-western part of our country, particularly in reference to Captain Jonathan Heart's rude sketch made in 1786, and published in the "Columbian Magazine" of 1787, and the more elaborate plan presented by Governor Winthrop Sargent to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1787, and published in 1853 in the transactions of that Society.

The third paper was contributed by Samuel Jennison, Esq. It was an animated sketch of the life of Captain Thomas Coram, a native of England, who resided many years in Taunton, Mass. His influence and benevolence were illustrated in this country by his connection with many important enterprises. He returned to London, and in that city established the Foundling Hospital, and engaged in other works of kindness until the year 1740, when he died. This biographical notice was induced by an imperfect and incorrect account of Captain Coram recently published in a popular English periodical. In accordance with a vote of the members present at the reading, the papers of Mr. Haven and Mr. Jennison are preserved on the files, for the disposition of the Society.

The condition of the finances will be seen in the Report of the Treasurer, Samuel Jennison, Esq., which



is herewith transmitted. Dr. Thomas, the founder of the Society, out of his liberal endowment, directed that seventeen thousand dollars should be permanently invested, of which the income was to be appropriated, in part, for the salary of the Librarian, "for explorations and descriptions of the ancient fortifications, mounds, &c., in the Western States and other parts of America;" for the purchase of "antiquities and books;" and "for other necessary purposes of the Society." Since the last semi-annual, and under authority of a special meeting, called for that purpose, the lot of land in Summer Street, Worcester, on which the old Hall of the Society stands, has been sold, and the proceeds of the sale have restored to the treasury the money temporarily withdrawn to pay for the new Hall. This is now finished, and the cost of its construction is paid; but a large expenditure will soon be required for bank-walls and fences around the land of the Society. This work has been delayed, that it may be done with proper conformity to the situation of the ground, when the adjacent court-house shall be removed back from its present awkward position, to complete instead of disfiguring the beautiful and appropriate arrangement of the court buildings adopted by the County Commissioners. The funds of the Society now amount to \$28,124.95. As the necessary current expenses are estimated at \$1300 per annum, it will be seen that the income can furnish but a moderate sum to be

devoted to important incidental objects ; such as the publication of valuable original papers, the purchase of books, which is often required to give completeness to what is possessed, and the binding of books, which is an occasion for constant expense in such a library, and will demand a large appropriation for the contents of the lower hall.

In the earlier years of the Society, the members paid an annual assessment in aid of the funds. This was discontinued with the assent of the founder, who, with sagacity equal to his generosity, by establishing a fund then deemed adequate and ample, gave self-sustaining strength to the Society. Since the formation of this Society, and probably influenced by its example, kindred associations have been organized, in different parts of our country, without other support than the voluntary periodical and occasional contributions of members. These associations have been active and very useful ; but their prosperity, and even their existence, will depend on the capacity and fidelity of the members. The favor with which this Society has been regarded by those who have placed under its care many very precious printed books, manuscripts, and other objects, may be imputed, in some degree, to the confidence in its permanence arising from the certain provision for its support. This provision has been reduced from sufficiency to scantiness, by the increase of expenses which unavoidably attends the growth of the Society. While the enlargement of the funds has

thus become important, the members will not fail to call to mind that they, not less than the strangers who are permitted to use the Library, have received a privilege from the bounty of others, for which they are required to make no pecuniary compensation.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Council,

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

## Report of the Treasurer.

THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY REPORTS  
AS FOLLOWS:—

That the Balance of Funds in his hands, as by his Report of April last,		
was . . . . .	\$19,011.20	
Since which time he has received —		
For Notes collected . . . . .	1,600.00	
For Interest and Dividends on Bank Stock . . . . .	803.63	
	Making .	21,414.83
For Real Estate on Summer Street . . . . .	9,000 00	
		<u>30,414.83</u>
In the same time he has paid —		
For Taxes on Summer-street Estate . . . . .	63.92	
For Incidental Expenses, as per Bills presented by the Librarian . . . . .	82.21	
Insurance . . . . .	18.75	
For Librarian's Salary, six months . . . . .	425.00	
		<u>589.88</u>
And for twelve shares Shawmut Bank Stock . . . . .	1,200.00	
For five shares North Bank Stock . . . . .	500.00	
		<u>2,289.88</u>
Leaving the present amount of Funds . . . . .		<u><u>28,124.95</u></u>
Which is invested as follows: —		
On account of the Fund of 12,000 Dollars: —		
In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	10,700.00	
Blackstone Bank Stock . . . . .	500.00	
Citizens' Bank Stock . . . . .	1,100.00	
Fitchburg Bank Stock . . . . .	600.00	
North Bank (Boston) . . . . .	500.00	
Cash . . . . .	115.31	
		<u>13,515.31</u>
On account of the Fund of 5,000 Dollars: —		
In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	3,165.00	
Note of Trustees of Worcester Academy . . . . .	4,000.00	
In Stock of the Worcester Bank . . . . .	1,400.00	
In Stock of the Citizens' Bank . . . . .	400.00	
In Stock of the Quinsigamond Bank . . . . .	1,600.00	
In Stock of the Oxford Bank . . . . .	400.00	
In Stock of the Shawmut Bank . . . . .	3,700.00	
		<u>14,665.00</u>
Less Balance due the Treasurer . . . . .	55.36	
		<u>14,609.64</u>
Fund of 12,000 Dollars . . . . .		13,515.31
Fund of 5,000 Dollars . . . . .		14,609.64
		<u><u>\$28,124.95</u></u>

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

OCTOBER 14, 1854.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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It appears, by the list of accessions since the meeting of the Society on the 26th of April last, that there have been added to the Library two hundred and twenty-two volumes of books, and twelve hundred and thirteen pamphlets.

This increase, respectable in point of numbers, is also of a character highly pertinent to the purposes of the Society, as well as of considerable pecuniary value.

A collection of pamphlets, from the library of our late President, Governor Davis, contains a large amount of exceedingly useful political and statistical matter, which his official positions and private tastes had led him to accumulate.

Fifty-three tracts, of the last century, selected by Hon. Francis Brinley, of Boston, from among some family papers, constitute an acceptable token of interest in the preservation of such documents.

The donation of a box of literary and business publications, from the printing-office of Messrs. E. & J.

F. D. Garfield, of Fitchburg, is deserving of special acknowledgment.

Editors and printers have it in their power to render essential service to the cause of history, by saving from destruction not only documents of apparent consequence, but the more trivial records of the habits, customs, and pursuits, of their time, which come to their possession in the ordinary course of business. In this age of hurried progress and rapid transitions, the security of historical evidence is often left to the uncertain care of a periodical press not assuming, and, in fact, unconscious of, such responsibility; and the waste-box of a printing-office may contain the sole memorials of important transactions. How curious and valuable a collection an editor or publisher, of a half or quarter of a century's standing, might transmit, should he lay aside in their order all the exponents of the varying phases of political strife, and of the daily labors and amusements of society, that fall in his way! Whoever is sufficiently thoughtful to preserve those footprints of passing occurrences which are apt to be lightly regarded until they are lost, and which, at every tide in the affairs of men, are swept into oblivion, may be sure of the gratitude of posterity. Our knowledge of industrial arts and the customs of domestic and social life, in periods no more remote than the middle ages, is not derived from dignified documents or elaborate literature, but is gathered from verbal and pictorial representations of the



humblest pretensions, or picked out of pieces of tapestry, or the ornaments of illuminated manuscripts, otherwise of little value. A small book, entitled "The Shyp of Folys of the Worlde. Inprentyd by Richarde Pynson, to his coste and charge," in 1509, will command a higher price at this day than the profoundest works of his time, partly for its rarity, but mainly on account of the curious exhibitions of familiar manners and popular customs it presents.

In this, one of the characters intended to be satirized is made to say, —

"Still am I busy bookes assembling;  
 For to have plentie it is a pleasaunt thing, —  
 In my conceyt, to have them ay in hand;  
 Tho' what they meane do I not understande.  
 But yet I have them, in great reverence  
 And honour, saving them from filth and ordure  
 By often brusshing and much diligence:  
 Full goodly bound in pleasaunt coverture  
 Of damas, sattin, or els of velvet pure,  
 I keepe them sure, fearing least they should be lost;  
 For in them is the cunning wherein I me boast."

A commendable "folly" certainly; and we should not be sorry if it had extended to the preservation of books that were hardly thought worthy of being "goodly bound in damask or satin." If books are the windows of the past, we like to look not only through the great ones into churches and the halls of learning and the palaces of kings, but through smaller ones into wayside inns and market-places, and even into the kitchens and nurseries of private dwellings. What

is called *temporary* literature, if it survives the limit of its usually transient existence, becomes *contemporary history*; and the conservators of trifles are often the real annalists of their age.

These remarks are not inserted for their novelty or their importance, — although the idea is an important one, — but as the simplest mode of expressing an appreciation of a kind of contributions which printers and publishers can easily make to an institution like this, and might oftener do so if such were known to be acceptable.

Another box of books has arrived from Mr. Stevens, of London, who, it will be remembered, had been employed by Hon. Stephen Salisbury to collect a certain class of works, at his expense, for this Library. This instalment (the third that has been received) comprises forty-seven volumes. Among them are Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, four volumes, large quarto; and the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library, in five folio and three quarto volumes, embracing the recently published catalogues of manuscripts. The residue are chiefly county histories and topographical and genealogical works, folios and quartos, elegantly bound, and of great intrinsic value. One of them is a lithographed fac-simile of the manuscript of the author, and, doubtless, an expensive curiosity.

There is, however, a disappointment in respect to a portion of these books, inasmuch as they are not precisely such as had been ordered and expected, however

desirable they may otherwise be deemed. It was the desire of Mr. Salisbury to procure a comprehensive series of historical and genealogical works relating to those particular counties from whence the first settlers of New England more immediately came,—a specific purpose, the appropriateness of which, considering their destination, would seem to be manifest. The founders of New England, and not the inhabitants of Old England, as such, were the objects of interest; and it was with reference to the former that the order was mainly given. But, for some unexplained reason, many of the works especially pointed out have been omitted, and others of less comparative consequence have been substituted for them.

The Librarian has purchased Rushworth's Historical Collections, in eight volumes, folio; being moved thereto, in part by frequent occasions of reference to their contents, and partly by the proposition of F. W. Paine, Esq., to contribute a portion of the cost. Mr. Paine has also presented a work much needed in our library,—the "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*," in fourteen volumes, containing the reports of Catholic missionaries to their Superiors. Those devoted religionists, it is well known, were the earliest observers of native manners and customs on this continent; and these letters, and the now extremely rare "*Relations*,"\* of similar import, are among the most relia-

\* "*Relations de ce qui s'est passé de plus remarquable aux Missions des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus en la Nouvelle France.*" They commence in 1611, and extend, with some intervals, to 1672.

ble sources of information respecting the interior of the country in its primitive condition.

A copy of the quarto illustrated edition of Cooke's *Voyage around the World in the years 1772-75*, with the large folio volume of maps and plates, has been transferred to the Society, for a consideration little more than nominal, by Rev. George Allen, who has made the donation of a beautiful copy of Gerhard's *Herbal*, a folio of nearly seventeen hundred pages, printed in 1633.

From Hon. Oliver B. Morris, of Springfield, and his son, Henry Morris, Esq., have been received a copy of "*Dalton's Countrey Justice*," printed in 1655; and two manuscript volumes, containing notes of cases and proceedings in the courts held at Springfield and Northampton, from 1677 to 1697. These are of great interest, exhibiting the operations of a somewhat primitive jurisprudence, and containing valuable materials for local and genealogical history. They came into the possession of Judge Morris with other papers of the Pyncheon Family, so long prominent and influential in that region.

The Massachusetts Historical Society have transferred to this Institution a volume of the Resolves of the General Assembly of Massachusetts in 1777 and 1778. A portion of these resolves was made up in manuscript by Ellis Ames, Esq., who presented the volume to that Society a year or two since; and as they have now procured another copy, and no perfect

one existed in this Library, the transfer was made at his suggestion. The fact has been adverted to, in previous reports, that the government itself possesses no entire series of the laws and legislative journals of Massachusetts, and that they were not known to be complete in any one collection. These notices, it is believed, have had some agency in awakening attention to the subject. The Historical Society has recently taken steps for procuring such as are wanting in that Institution; and, in return for the volume presented to us, it is believed that our duplicates will furnish an exchange at least equally valuable to them.

It has always been a part of the general design of this Society, as a collector of the sources of historical information for the whole country, to obtain from the several States, and from Congress, copies of all documents issued under legislative authority. Applications, made at an early period, were answered by the passage of resolves in Congress, and by the Massachusetts Legislature, providing for the annual transmission of such publications, and by donations from several States of documents then on hand. A disposition to favor a purpose of such common and national utility may be presumed to exist in all cases; but, in the pressure of public business, positive and continued personal influences are required to secure attention to such claims; while, in the change of officers having the control of the distribution of documents, even a statutory direction may be forgotten.

Perhaps the end might be attained, if, instead of printed circulars addressed to the Governors of States (which have not proved effectual), means were found to engage the attention of individual members of the several legislatures, or gentlemen of influence residing near the seats of government.

We continue to receive the Senate and Assembly documents of the State of New York ; but they are the private donation of the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, whose active exertions for the Society there is constant occasion to notice. Other valuable publications are regularly received from officers in different departments of public service in that State. From no other State, our own not excepted, are such favors obtained with so great regularity. Both at Boston and Washington, the right of the Society to receive the publications of government seems to be construed with unnecessary strictness, and is apt to be limited to those things which come within the definition of ordinary legislative proceedings.

Through special and persevering exertions, many hundred pages of Colonial and Provincial Laws and Journals, that were wanting in our series, have been obtained. Some rare volumes of early laws, that would be duplicates here, have also been met with, which it is desirable to secure from the chances of destruction. The laws that were printed in volumes at intervals, as revised by order of the General Court, are comparatively easy to be procured. Those that



were passed at sessions between the periods of these revised editions, are what have disappeared so generally. They were issued in sheets at the end of each session; and many of them being repealed, or expiring by limitation, before another revised volume was printed, have never appeared in any other form. But few people were careful enough even to secure them in covers; and their perilous condition, exposed to all the hazards of waste-paper, warns us that the rescue of such as remain cannot, with prudence, be long deferred. It is hoped that we may ultimately be able to say that here at least is preserved the entire body of the printed Acts, Resolves, and Journals of Massachusetts, as a Colony, a Province, and a Commonwealth.

Although the sphere of this Society is a national one, it must naturally take a deep interest in all that relates to Massachusetts. Nor can this be deemed a local interest. The origin of this State, its early policy, its acts and principles, are not to be associated, in a limiting sense, with topographical boundaries. Moreover, its laws have extended over New Hampshire; they were copied verbatim by Connecticut; until a comparatively recent date, they governed Maine; and may be considered as belonging to New England.

It happens, too, that members of this Institution have been, and are, intimately connected with the public affairs of Massachusetts in its highest execu-

tive and judicial stations, and were members of the Society before they occupied those posts of honor and responsibility. One, who now fills the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, many years since employed the scanty leisure of a busy professional life in bringing together the widely-scattered materials of its judicial history; a labor whose difficulty can be appreciated only by those who know the fragmentary and imperfect sources from whence the facts were collected. Another, now deceased, compiled the history of its Revolutionary Congresses. It is a necessity of the local position of this Society, as well as of the historical position and character of the State, that Massachusetts should receive a prominent share of attention.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that there are new and distant States, the beginning of whose political existence, and the remains of whose ancient condition, claim the interest and investigation of this body as a national Institution. It may be gratifying to know that one of our townsmen, brought up in its shadow and under its immediate influences, is favorably situated in California to indulge the decided taste he possesses for a study of its antiquities, and to chronicle the incidents of its progress. In Oregon, too, it is hoped that careful observations will be made in your behalf; as an officer of the army, lately appointed to a command involving the probability of a residence of several years in that region, has expressed

his desire and intention to record and communicate the archæological and ethnological facts that come to his knowledge. As to Nebraska and Kansas, a historical and descriptive account of them, recently prepared by a member of the Society, at this moment lies upon your table.

In the words of an American poet, as often quoted, perhaps, as are any from the celebrated tragedy to which, as part of an epilogue, they are attached, it may be said that —

“No pent-up *Ulica* contracts your powers,  
But the whole boundless continent is yours.”

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The following is a list of the sources from whence the various additions to the Library have been received: —

The Regents of the University of New York.

Hon. Edward Everett . . . . . Boston.

Rev. George Allen . . . . . Worcester.

Hon. Francis Brinley . . . . . Boston.

Henry Wheatland, Esq. . . . . Salem.

The State of New York.

Hon. Samuel L. Crocker . . . . . Taunton.

Hon. Alexander De Witt . . . . . Oxford.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

James B. Cóngdon, Esq. . . . . New Bedford.

Gen. Wm. H. Sumner . . . . . Boston.

Rev. Archibald M. Morrison . . . . . Worcester.

Trustees of the New York State Library.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward . . . . .	Auburn, N.Y.
The Boston Mercantile Library Association.	
The Amer. Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb	Hartford, Conn.
David Wilder, Esq. . . . .	Leominster.
Alvan H. Washburn, Esq. . . . .	Leicester.
The Connecticut Historical Society.	
Samuel G. Drake, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
G. R. Lyon . . . . .	Concord, N.H.
K. B. Stratford . . . . .	Worcester.
George Livermore, Esq. . . . .	Cambridge.
E. A. and G. L. Duyckinck, Esqrs. . . . .	New York.
Jared Sparks, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge.
Charles B. Norton . . . . .	New York.
Hon. Pliny Merrick . . . . .	Worcester.
C. L. Flint, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
The Société de Géographie of Paris.	
Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D. . . . .	Worcester.
Hon. C. Mason, U. S. Comr. of Patents.	
The Massachusetts Historical Society.	
Hon. Stephen Salisbury . . . . .	Worcester.
E. B. Curwen, Esq. . . . .	New York.
The Maryland Historical Society.	
The United States Congress.	
N. B. Shurtleff, M.D. . . . .	Boston.
The Smithsonian Institution.	
Wm. Greenleaf, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.
Rev. Robert C. Learned . . . . .	Canterbury, Conn.
The American Philosophical Society.	
Rev. Moses Miller . . . . .	Heath.
Rev. James B. Miles . . . . .	New Haven, Conn.
Thomas J. Lee, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
Prof. Jonathan Pierson . . . . .	Union College, N.Y.
Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D.D. . . . .	Albany, N.Y.
Mrs. Mary Wallis . . . . .	Beverly.
Samuel B. Scott, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.
Mrs. John Davis . . . . .	Worcester.
Frederick Wm. Paine, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.
Hon. Oliver B. Morris . . . . .	Springfield.
Henry Morris, Esq. . . . .	Springfield.

The Mercantile Library Association . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
John Wheeler, Esq. . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
E. & J. F. D. Garfield . . . . .	Fitchburg.
Hon. Isaac Davis . . . . .	Worcester.
George Brinley, jun., Esq. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
Prof. A. D. Bache, Supt. of Coast Survey .	Washington, D.C.
Rev. Edward E. Hale . . . . .	Worcester.
Rev. Preserved Smith . . . . .	Deerfield.
Henry R. Hoyt, Esq. . . . .	Deerfield.
Ralph Williams, Esq. . . . .	Deerfield.
Wm. H. Howe, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.

The Editors of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

„	Norton's Literary Gazette.
„	The Historical and Genealogical Register.
„	The Advocate of Peace.
„	The Quarterly Journal of the American Unitarian Association.
„	The Christian Watchman and Reflector.
„	The Semi-Weekly Boston Courier.
„	The Fitchburg Sentinel.
„	The New York Churchman.
„	The Worcester Weekly Spy.
„	The Worcester National Ægis.
„	The Worcester Evening Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

S. F. HAVEN, *Librarian.*





## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1855.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON AND SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1855.



# PROCEEDINGS.

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SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 25, 1855,

AT THE

ROOMS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN BOSTON.

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HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, took the chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the last stated meeting.

HON. IRA M. BARTON read the Semi-annual Report of the Council.

The Librarian read his Semi-annual Report.

The President read the Semi-annual Report of the Treasurer.

On motion of HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, "*Voted*, That the Report of the Council, of which the Librarian's and Treasurer's Reports form a part, be referred to the Committee on Publication, with instructions to print such portions as they think proper."

The Society proceeded to ballot for members; and the following gentlemen, who had been nominated by the Council, were elected:—

EDWARD TUCKERMAN, Esq. . . . .	Amherst.
Rev. Dr. HENRY JACKSON . . . . .	Newport, R. I.
Capt. ROBERT J. Q. MCCLURE . . . . .	British Navy.
Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE . . . . .	American Navy.
Hon. ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK . . . . .	Worcester.
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Esq. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq. . . . .	Boston.

On motion of Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, the thanks of the Society were voted to the American Academy for the use of their rooms for this meeting.

On motion of the Secretary, "*Voted*, That the day of the Annual Meeting be the 21st of October, unless that day fall on Sunday, when the meeting shall be held on the 22d of October."

Adjourned.

Attest,

EDWARD E. HALE,

*Recording Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council of the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY respectfully submit their Semi-annual Report.

The munificent founder of this Society, in one of his earliest communications, made to it in 1813, congratulated the members upon the safe location of their Library and Museum "forty miles distant from the nearest branch of the sea, in the town of Worcester, Mass., on the great road from all the Southern and Western States to Boston, the capital of New England." This location of our institution in the country, upon so extensive a thoroughfare was, no doubt, a wise arrangement. May it not be regarded less so, since the quiet town of Worcester has become a city of twenty-five thousand souls, and since its "great road" has given place to a star of railways, radiating in every direction from its centre.

But though the provisions of our charter require "that the Library and Museum of the Society shall be kept in the town of Worcester," yet this "capital of New England" has, from the beginning, been one

of the chosen seats of its operations. Its corporate existence commenced there. It was organized under its act of incorporation, at the Exchange Coffee House in Boston, November 19, 1812. Since that period, the annual and semi-annual meetings of the Society have alternated between Boston and Worcester; and it is an agreeable duty, on the part of the members of the Council resident at Worcester, thus statedly to report to the Society in Boston, the situation and progress of an Institution which, we trust, will long enjoy our common care and regards. Yet, in the history of an Institution like ours, whose existence should be measured on the calendar of ages, not much that is new can be expected, either in acts or results, in the space of a half-year. To render progress palpable, we must take stand-points more remote from each other. Count, for example, from the first eight years of the existence of this Society, when its meetings, its library, and its cabinet, all had accommodations in the private rooms of the mansion of its hospitable founder on Court Hill, in Worcester, to the present period, that finds us with an ample Hall, on the same beautiful eminence, containing a library of more than twenty thousand volumes, with a capacity to receive other twenty thousand; and the progress of this Institution becomes not only palpable, but extraordinary.

The completion and occupancy of our new Hall, and the advantageous disposition of the old one, have heretofore been announced to the Society; and it is an



agreeable appendix to that report to be able to say, that the new Hall is not only completed and occupied, but has been paid for ; that the Society is free from debt ; and that the original funds of twelve thousand and of five thousand dollars, established by the will of Dr. Thomas, have been preserved unimpaired, with such an accumulation of interest as makes them now amount, in the aggregate, to \$28,696.84.

A detailed description of our new Hall has been given in former communications to the Society. It is here only necessary to add, that the entire cost of it has been about \$18,000. The semi-annual account of the Treasurer accompanies this Report, from which it appears that the above balance of \$28,696.84 is remaining in his hands, and that the same is invested in a safe and productive manner.

The Librarian will report the accessions made to the Library within the last six months. The Congress of the United States, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the authorities of several other States in the Union, have made legal and liberal provision for supplying our Library with copies of their respective statutes and official documents. To enjoy this distinguished consideration throughout the country is certainly gratifying ; but it would be much more so were it not too evident that the pressure of the public business of the States, deprives them as well as ourselves of the advantage which a regular contribution of such documents could not fail to afford. The legislative

acts and proceedings of a free State embody the most authentic materials for its current history, and become invaluable to the future historian and antiquary. Impressed with these views, the Council have made efforts, with some success, to insure larger and more regular contributions of the character here referred to ; and they would respectfully suggest, that if members of this Society, in visiting the capital of any of the States, were personally to present the subject of such contributions to the notice of the proper officers of the government, they would always be kindly received and liberally answered.

But it is not only the facts embraced in public documents that the antiquary is to preserve. The acts and doings of all minor institutions, whether civil, religious, literary, or political, and even the ever-varying popular movements that ruffle the surface of social affairs, are all to be carefully noted, and the memorials of them laid up in our archives, so that our successors may not only be able to write the history, but have a perfect panorama, of the age in which we live.

The collection of such memorials was a favorite object with the founder of this Institution ; and our Library probably contains a more ample store of them, in the form of newspapers, pamphlets, and tracts of every description, than is elsewhere to be found in this country. Such contributions are always acceptable ; and the Council have recently passed an order for

arranging and binding the large and confused residuum of them lying in the basement of our Library, so that the same may be rendered accessible to all who visit our Institution, whether from motives of pleasure, or the purposes of research.

The PREAMBLE to the charter of this Institution, that ancient and useful prefix to acts of legislation, recites, that, "Whereas the collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country, and of curious and valuable productions of art and nature, have a tendency to enlarge the sphere of human knowledge, aid the progress of science, to perpetuate the history of moral and political events, and to improve and interest posterity; therefore be it enacted," &c. The general objects of this Institution could not be better stated; and so far as relates to the "collection and preservation of the antiquities of our country," and the provision of an eligible depository for them, this Society has well answered the objects of its creation.

But it would be quite too narrow a view of those objects to limit them to the collection and preservation of antiquities, whether in the form of a library or a cabinet. All that may have been done in the cloisters of the middle ages. But those ancient repositories of science and the arts, though they have preserved much, have also lost much. Hume has somewhere said that the monks had many ancient books that are now lost. They had an ample apology for it. They had no means of multiplying, and thus preserving, their books,

but by the slow and arduous labor of the copyist ; and, when fire or the sword invaded their common sanctuaries of religion and of learning, a blank was left, which no future exertions could adequately supply. But for the modern institution, whatever may be its objects, no such apology exists for a loss of the fruit of its labors. The cunning hand of the printer and graver has come to the rescue from any such calamity, and has taught that the way to preserve knowledge is, not “ to bury it in the graves of our forefathers,” nor yet within the walls of the library or the museum, but to render it accessible to all, and to diffuse it, as far as it can be done, by the combined power of the pen and the press.

These views, it is believed, were entertained by the founder of this Society, and by those who early cooperated with him in the promotion of its appropriate objects. Accordingly, we find that in 1820 the Society published the first volume of its Transactions. With a wise forethought, their first attention was directed to the fading memorials of the men originally inhabiting the territory of the United States. The leading article in the first volume of their Transactions, was a contribution from Caleb Atwater, Esq., of Circleville, Ohio. It is a valuable and interesting tract upon the antiquities of the West, and particularly of his own State. The work was most opportunely undertaken, and will be gratefully and effectually preserved in the printed transactions of this Society.

Since the work of Mr. Atwater was thus accomplished and recorded, the axe and the plough have been busy in effacing the last memorials of the original tenants of the beautiful and populous State of Ohio. But one monument of that race is recollected, that promises lasting preservation: it is the large mound in Marietta, which the people of that city have, with much good taste, enclosed with the circumjacent grounds, as a cemetery. The sides and summit of the mound are neatly laid out with walks, and planted with evergreens; and thus this mysterious monument of a more mysterious race of men, has come to be decorated and preserved by the muniments erected by modern civilization and Christian sympathy. The spot here referred to, must always be regarded as a point of much interest, and not less to the antiquary than to the tourist for pleasure.

In the year 1842, the remains of the supposed fortifications, situated between this mound and the Muskingum River, as pointed out by the late Dr. Cotton, of Marietta, and so graphically described by Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris and others, were so far effaced that none but the scientific traveller would be likely to notice them.

The second volume of the Transactions of this Society appeared in 1836. Amongst other matter, this volume contains a synopsis of the Indian tribes of North America, with copious vocabularies of their languages, &c. This paper was contributed by the

late Hon. Albert Gallatin, and is a valuable addition to American archæology.

Mr. Gallatin stated, in a prefatory letter, that the work was undertaken, in 1823, at the request of his distinguished friend, the Baron Alexander Humboldt, who had himself been an extensive traveller upon the American continent. That he should thus early induce our distinguished countryman to engage in a work of so much labor, and such surpassing interest to the American archæologist, entitles him to the special gratitude of our countrymen, as his own great works command the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world.

The Society have, from time to time, been advised of the progress of another work prosecuted under their auspices by Increase A. Lapham, Esq., of Milwaukee. It is a survey of the aboriginal remains peculiar to the State of Wisconsin. The surveys of Mr. Lapham were completed in a very satisfactory manner, and his manuscripts and drawings had been prepared by our Librarian for the press, when an arrangement was made for their publication by the Smithsonian Institution.

The work of Mr. Lapham is to be published in a separate volume, that will be ready for delivery by the time of our annual meeting in October next. This work will be looked for with much interest, but will become a more appropriate subject of remark when it shall have reached our Library, and



been submitted to the examination of the members of the Society.

Allusion should here be made to the publication of the first number of the third volume of the Transactions of this Society. The leading object of this publication was the preservation of the records contained in the first volume of the proceedings of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England. The number referred to, embraces the earliest portion of those records, commencing in March, 1628, and coming down to March, 1630, when Governor Winthrop sailed with the charter from England, and the government of the Company was transferred to America. A prefatory chapter furnished by our Librarian, giving a minute account of the formation of the Massachusetts Company and of its several members, together with copious notes to the exact printed copy of the record, give great additional value to the work thus commenced by this Society.

In 1853, the Legislature of this Commonwealth ordered the printing of the first two volumes of those records, which work has been executed under the editorial care of a learned member of this Society. This circumstance caused a suspension of the publication on our part, but, it is believed, affords no sufficient reason why the proposed third volume of our Transactions should not be completed at an early day, of which the number now published, consisting of 250 pages, would constitute a valuable leading article.

Such a volume of our Transactions, together with the volume referred to that is about to appear from the press of the Smithsonian Institution, will satisfy kindred societies, that, though we work silently, we work efficiently, in promoting our common objects.

During the past season, two interesting communications have been made to the Society at informal meetings of its members. The first, by Samuel Jennison, Esq., was a biographical notice of James Ralph, of Philadelphia, the early friend and associate of Dr. Franklin. The name will be familiar to the readers of the doctor's pleasant Autobiography. It is sufficient here to say that Ralph fully justified the doctor's estimate of his genius; went to England with him in 1724; became a favorite of the Prince of Wales; wrote not only poetry and political pamphlets, but a history of the reign of William III., that had the good opinion of Charles J. Fox; was honored by a notice in Pope's "Dunciad;" received a pension; and died at Chiswick, near London, in 1762. Such sketches are the more valuable when the subjects of them were from among the early inhabitants of our own country, and such as would be likely to escape the notice of the general biographer.

The other communication referred to, was from Mr. Haven, the Librarian of the Society. It was a learned tract upon the various opinions as to the origin of the population of this continent, with an elaborate citation

of the authorities by which the various theories upon that subject are attempted to be sustained.

These two manuscripts were referred to the Council, and will constitute valuable and appropriate material for the next volume of the Transactions of this Society.

Of our future operations it is difficult to speak with much definiteness: they must depend upon circumstances, and especially upon the means placed at the disposal of the Council for prosecuting the objects of this Institution. Of one thing the Society may rest assured, — that, under the present administration of its affairs, no considerable debt will be contracted to embarrass the action of its successors.

For the prosecution of researches in the archæology of the United States, the Society have adequate pecuniary means. For this and other specified purposes, the provisions contained in the will of Dr. Thomas dedicate the interest of five thousand dollars. That interest has not all been expended. The Report of the Treasurer will show that he has an excess of it in his hands, amounting to \$10,247.32. It will be the pleasure as well as the duty of the Council to avail themselves of the earliest and best opportunities for promoting the objects thus liberally provided for.

Our explorations for ancient remains have heretofore been mostly limited to the States east of the Mississippi. Now that our unquestioned national domain is extended to the Pacific, we have new facili-

ties for making similar examinations in that direction, wherever proper objects of antiquarian research may invite. In such a work, the officers of our army stationed in those regions, many of whom are highly educated men, would have it in their power to render valuable service to this Society.

But the appropriate sphere of our labor is not limited to our own country. As the American Antiquarian Society, we may claim, without poetic license, that the "boundless continent is ours." At the time of this present writing, it is understood that we have a national vessel navigating the waters of the Paraguay and the Parana, and that diplomatic negotiations are in progress for the introduction of our commerce into those rivers and the waters of the Amazon. It would belie the history of the world, if the arts and the explorations of science did not speedily follow in the track of our commerce. Indeed, our ingenious and indefatigable countryman, Mr. Catlin, is already upon the head waters of the Amazon, with pencil and pallet in hand, sketching the persons, costumes, and implements of the aboriginal tenants of that region, whose grotesque shades are probably destined to decorate the walls of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. As the metropolitan institution of the country, possessing peculiar advantages, not only from its connection with the government, but by its ample means, it is hoped that the guardians of that institution may early direct their attention to the interesting field of

research here referred to. With kindred institutions, whether their object be to collect or to diffuse knowledge, emulation may exist, but competition never. A contribution to knowledge by one, will always be a matter of rejoicing to all.

Researches as to the languages and customs of the aboriginal tribes of Central South America will probably confirm, what is, indeed, already a well-founded opinion, that all the different Indian races of this continent had a common language, and hence a common origin. But from whence did they derive that origin? or is their origin American, underived, and independent of the continents of what we have been in the habit of regarding as the Old World? This is, no doubt, the most interesting question in American archæology; not to the antiquary merely, but to the whole of the new race of men that are so rapidly supplanting the old one. There will be no rest upon the question, even in the popular mind, until some predominant public opinion upon it is formed, right or wrong. It is the business of the antiquary to aid in forming a right opinion, and to give right reasons for it. At present he can intelligently assert but two conclusions upon the subject, — the one, that all the Indian races on this continent had the same language and the same origin; and the other, that, some nine hundred years since, the Northmen of Europe paid a nautical visit to the Northmen of America. This latter fact, however, is more of an historical than an

archæological character, and merely shows that this continent was accessible from the East, affording but little other proof that it was settled by a people coming from that direction. The older and more favored theory is, that the original inhabitants of the American continent were of Asiatic origin. This theory probably arose from a consideration of the near proximity of parts of these continents, and the comparatively easy communication between them. And it is a remarkable fact, that at this moment there exists a section of our extensive race of Esquimaux Indians upon the west side of Behring's Straits. So that, however it may be as to the original immigration of the Indian race from Asia to America, if it be not so, America has, by some means or other, sent a colony to Asia.

It must be confessed, however, that the theory of the Asiatic origin of our Indian race, rests more upon this ground of general probability than upon any very specific proofs, whether of an historical, archæological, or traditionary character. It becomes a matter of great interest, therefore, to the American antiquary, to inquire whether such proofs exist, and, if so, how they are to be developed.

In solving the problem as to the common origin of our Indian races, great aid was derived from the researches of our learned countrymen, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Du Ponceau, and others, into the affinities of the different Indian languages. Such affinities were found



to exist, so far as examinations could be made, and the conclusion in favor of a common origin of the races became obvious.

The same course of reasoning suggests itself as a legitimate mode of establishing an affinity between our Indian and the Asiatic races. Nothing is so tenacious with a people as their forms of language and their religious customs. But, as the connection between races of men becomes more remote, the development of such proofs becomes more difficult. Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, and other learned philologists, have instituted this mode of reasoning for the purpose of identifying our Indian and the Tartar races of Asia. Striking affinities between their languages have been discovered ; but a conclusive deduction upon the subject, requires further research and a larger accumulation of facts.

The facilities of our countrymen for prosecuting researches in this department of American archæology, have been greatly increased within a few years past. We have now more than a thousand miles of coast over against the continent of Asia, and the Pacific islands, confessedly of Asiatic origin. Our commerce is almost literally at home in those extensive and interesting regions, and is inviting men of science to unite in exploring them. The Japan Islands, long *terræ clausæ et incognitæ*, are just opened, not only to the enterprise of the merchant, but to the researches of the scholar ; and a fair opportunity is now offered

to test, by philological proofs or otherwise, the truth of the ingenious, but perhaps fanciful, theory, that the archipelago of Japanese and Aleutian islands were the stepping-stones upon which the forefathers of our Indian race made their exodus from Asia to America.

Or if we suppose, with many learned archæologists, that there was a people inhabiting this continent long anterior to the Indian race,—the authors of our mounds and other ancient works, whose ancestors learned their art at the great mound where the confusion of languages took place,—that theory would receive singular confirmation from the additional discovery of those mysterious structures along the supposed highway of national immigration to our continent.

Inquiries of this sort, it is obvious, would involve the necessity, not only of much local research, but of resorting to the sources of archæological and philological facts, in relation to both the eastern and western continents; and while, for the treasures of the one, resort would become necessary to the collections of the Asiatic and other learned societies of Europe, the sources of the other would be found in the libraries and transactions of this and other kindred institutions of our own country.

It will be perceived that the object of these remarks is not to state, much less to discuss, the different theories as to the origin of the population of this continent, but to allude to some departments of antiquarian

research, for the prosecution of which our countrymen possess peculiar facilities.

The Librarian, in his Report, will renewedly present to the Society the considerations in favor of the early publication of a new catalogue of our Library. It is a subject upon which he, in common with the librarians of the other principal institutions of the country, has, of late, bestowed much attention ; and little more is necessary than to refer the Society to his present and his former reports. The last catalogue of our Library was published in 1837. Since that time, the material of our Library has nearly doubled, and a reference to its valuable contents has become inconvenient and embarrassing. The volumes of the Library have now taken their new resting-places, which it is hoped they may quietly occupy for ages, except as they may from time to time be disturbed by the diligent hand of the inquirer after truth. So far, then, as the state of the Library is concerned, the present is an opportune period for the publication of a new Catalogue.

But it is a work that will require much labor in its preparation, and no inconsiderable outlay for its publication. And in this connection the Council ought to say, that the current and accumulated interest of the twelve-thousand-dollar fund, the only fund from which we can properly draw for the purpose of defraying the expense of such publication, is quite inadequate for that purpose, after answering the other necessary

purposes for which it is charged. It is true, the Council might borrow the requisite amount from the accumulated interest of the five-thousand-dollar fund ; but such is their aversion to contracting any debt, that they would not owe one even to themselves. The only debt they hope ever to owe is that of gratitude to their benefactors ; and, for the payment of that, they cheerfully pledge their renewed efforts to promote the objects of this Institution.

For the Council,

IRA MOORE BARTON.

Boston, April 25, 1855.

## Report of the Treasurer.

## THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,—

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report, October 14, 1854, was . . . . .	\$28,226.36
Since which time he has received —	
For Interest on Notes and Dividends on Bank Stock, the sum of . . . . .	1,079.68
For Copy of Colonial Records from the State . . . . .	340.00
	<u>29,646 04</u>

In the same time he has paid —	
For premium on Bank Stock purchased . . . . .	2.50
For Coal . . . . .	84.85
For Portrait of Gov. Davis, and framing the same . . . . .	64.75
For Plate-glass and setting . . . . .	9.23
For making Drain . . . . .	28.21
For setting Curb-stones . . . . .	7.46
For Expenses of Mr. Haven, in journey on the service of the Society . . . . .	26.08
For T. Dinsmore's Bill for Advertising . . . . .	10.75
For Printing Semi-annual Report, paid John Wilson & Son . . . . .	39.01
For Sundry Expenses paid by Mr. Haven, as per his account . . . . .	91.11
For Land purchased, &c. . . . .	105.25
For Librarian's Salary, six months . . . . .	450.00
For Treasurer's Compensation, one year . . . . .	30.00
	<u>949.20</u>
Balance . . . . .	<u>28,696.84</u>

## Which is invested as follows:—

## On account of Fund of \$12,000:—

In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	10,700.00
In Blackstone Bank Stock . . . . .	500.00
In Citizens' Bank Stock . . . . .	1,100.00
In Fitchburg Bank Stock . . . . .	600.00
In North Bank Stock (Boston) . . . . .	500.00
Cash . . . . .	49.52
	<u>13,449.52</u>

## On account of Fund of \$5,000:—

In Citizen's Bank Stock . . . . .	400.00
In Oxford Bank Stock . . . . .	400.00
In Quinsigamond Bank Stock . . . . .	1,600.00
In Shawmut Bank Stock (Boston) . . . . .	3,700.00
In Worcester Bank Stock . . . . .	1,400.00
In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	7,465.00
Cash . . . . .	282.32
	<u>15,247.32</u>

Fund of \$12,000 . . . . .	13,449.52
Fund of \$5,000 . . . . .	15,247.32
	<u>\$28,696.84</u>

SAMUEL JENNISON, *Treasurer.*

APRIL 17, 1855.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

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THE Librarian has to report an addition to the Library, since October last, of one hundred and thirty-eight volumes of books and one hundred and forty-two pamphlets, besides a variety of other matters, such as sheets of laws, collections of broadsides, handbills, cards of business and ceremony, engravings, unbound newspapers, &c., which have a permanent value when assigned to their proper place and connection.

The sources from whence accessions have been received are as follow: —

Usher Parsons, M.D. . . . .	Providence, R.I.
Rudolph Garrigue, Bookseller . . . . .	New York, N.Y.
John Russell Smith, Bookseller . . . . .	London, G.B.
E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D. . . . .	Albany, N.Y.
The Senate of the United States.	
Sylvester Judd, Esq. . . . .	Northampton.
Miss Ann Clark . . . . .	Northampton.
George Brinley, jun., Esq. . . . .	Hartford, Conn.
The State of New Hampshire.	
The Library of Harvard College.	
James Lenox, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y.
Mrs. John Davis . . . . .	Worcester.



Eleazer Johnson . . . . .	Newburyport.
Frederic W. Paine, Esq. . . . .	Worcester.
Rev. Preserved Smith . . . . .	Deerfield.
Rev. Edward E. Hale . . . . .	Worcester.
Bernard Quaritch, Bookseller . . . . .	London, G.B.
Rev. Amory Gale . . . . .	Lee.
Hon. E. G. Squier . . . . .	New York, N.Y.
Hon. R. C. Winthrop . . . . .	Boston.
The Smithsonian Institution.	
Rev. Josiah P. Tuston . . . . .	Savannah, Ga.
Messrs. Jordan and Norton . . . . .	New York.
George H. Gray, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
Charles Scribner, Bookseller . . . . .	New York.
J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. . . . .	Boston.
John Jay Smith, Esq. . . . .	Philadelphia.
The Boston Mercantile Library Association.	
The San Francisco Mercantile Library Association.	
The State of Massachusetts.	
The American Unitarian Association.	
The Editors of the New York Quarterly.	
The American Philosophical Society.	
Neville B. Craig, Esq. . . . .	Pittsburg, Pa.
The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.	
The New York Mercantile Library Association.	
Rev. William B. Sprague, D.D. . . . .	Albany, N.Y.
Aaron Clark, Esq. . . . .	Thompson, Conn.
Hon. William H. Seward . . . . .	Auburn, N.Y.
Charles Deane, Esq. . . . .	Cambridge.
John C. Warren, M.D. . . . .	Boston.
Hon. Samuel L. Crocker . . . . .	Taunton.
Tal. P. Shaffner, Esq. . . . .	Washington, D.C.
The American Peace Society.	
The American Baptist Publication Society.	
Hon. John Wentworth, M.C.	
William Brown, Bookseller . . . . .	London, G.B.
The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane.	
The New Jersey Historical Society.	
The Maryland Historical Society.	
The Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital.	
The Pennsylvania Historical Society.	

The Author of "Taghconic."

The United States Congress.

Samuel H. Congor, Esq. . . . . Newark, N.J.

Hon. Alexander De Witt. . . . . Oxford.

Francis Jackson, Esq. . . . . Newton.

J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq. . . . . Hartford, Conn.

The Trustees of Deerfield Academy.

Samuel Jennison, Esq. . . . . Worcester.

Miss Eliza Appleton Haven . . . . . Portsmouth, N.H.

Charles J. Hoadly, Esq. . . . . Hartford, Conn.

The Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati.

Thaddeus William Harris, M.D. . . . . Cambridge.

John L. Sibley, Esq. . . . . Cambridge.

The University of New York.

Trübner & Co., Booksellers . . . . . London, G.B.

G. Parker Lyon, Publisher . . . . . Concord, N.H.

The Trustees of the City Library of Manchester, N.H.

Mr. F. B. Eaton . . . . . Manchester, N.H.

Martin Paine, M.D. . . . . New York.

Edward Warner . . . . . Northampton.

Rev. George Allen . . . . . Worcester.

Elisha Fuller, Esq. . . . . Worcester.

N. B. Shurtleff, M.D. . . . . Boston.

Société de Géographie . . . . . Paris.

The Editors of The Boston Semi-weekly Courier.

„ The Christian Watchman and Reflector.

„ The Semi-weekly Advertiser.

„ The Fitchburg Sentinel.

„ Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

„ The Worcester Spy.

„ The Worcester Ægis.

„ The Worcester Journal.

„ The New York Churchman.

Some valuable additions have been made to the series of early laws and legislative journals of this Commonwealth. The imperfect condition of these

important political and historical documents in all the libraries of the State has been sufficiently commented on in former reports. Our own efforts to supply deficiencies continue to meet with encouraging success ; and especial thanks are due to a member of the Society residing out of Massachusetts (George Brinley, jun., Esq., of Hartford, Conn.), for the efforts he has used, and the liberal assistance he has rendered, towards the accomplishment of this object.

Taking warning from experience of the careless manner in which the printed documents of legislative bodies are wont to be treated, and the frequent gaps that usually exist in their series, even in the official departments where they are supposed to be preserved, the Society has, from time to time, tendered its shelves for the reception of such publications, and its care and attention to their security. An additional advantage has been offered to the several States and to Congress, in the plan of associating collectively the legislative records of the whole country ; thus combining with security from the chances of loss the great convenience of simultaneous consultation. It must be admitted that the purpose for which these documents are printed can in no way be so effectually promoted as by multiplying the places where they shall be deposited under such circumstances.

This desirable end cannot, however, be attained without efforts repeated and continued. The subject has been frequently dwelt upon in previous reports ;

and, whenever it has been brought forward, some beneficial consequence has followed. Since its mention in the last report of the Librarian, two gentlemen, J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Connecticut, and I. A. Lapham, Esq., of Wisconsin, have written to place their exertions at the service of the Society for the regular transmission of the documents of their several States. Mr. Trumbull has already forwarded ten volumes, dating from 1851 to 1854, inclusive, as an earnest of what he is disposed, and may be able, to do hereafter. Some unknown friend has sent five volumes and a number of legislative pamphlets from New Hampshire. We have long been accustomed to such favors from Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany; and it is probable that more reliance can be placed upon private individuals than on public officers for regular and sustained attention to these agencies.

The council are therefore respectfully reminded of the benefit that may accrue from endeavors to enlist the good offices of personal friends or acquaintances in the capitals of the several States.

The regular journals and proceedings of the Legislature of Massachusetts, at the last session, have been received from the office of the Secretary; but, for the five volumes of the Colony Records recently sent to the Library, the Society is indebted to the personal kindness of the editor, Dr. Shurtleff.

The "Relations" of the early French missionaries were spoken of in a former Report as rare and valua-

ble historical documents which we had not the good fortune to possess. Mr. James Lenox, of New York, a member of the Society, has recently sent to the Library a volume of these tracts printed at his private expense. Some are reprints from very scarce copies, and one has never before been published. It is very possible that single numbers or odd parcels of these "Relations" may fall in the way of members of the Society, who, unless attention was drawn to them, might not be aware of the interest they possess to this institution. They would be exceedingly acceptable here, although of little importance in a private library.

A few volumes have been purchased; and some excellent works have been obtained in exchange for duplicate books and pamphlets of less value to the Society.

It is very desirable that our unbound pamphlets should be put in a shape to be made more available in this way. When it is found that there are duplicates, or, as is often the case, triplicates and quadruplicates, of the same publication, it frequently happens that they may be exchanged for productions of equal or greater value of which we stand in need. It would be useful, therefore, to have prepared a list of duplicates, whether books, pamphlets, or newspapers, as soon as practicable, noting the number of copies, and their condition with respect to completeness.

Before this can be accomplished, a good deal of

labor is required, in the room where they are stored, in assorting and arranging such accumulations; and a reasonable expenditure could hardly otherwise be so well employed as in reducing to order those somewhat untractable materials.

Experience shows that, for security and convenient reference, all pamphlets that are not duplicates should be put into binding. The expense is heavy, and often seems to exceed the value of the material; but there is no evading its necessity, and no estimate of the worth of any production can be regarded as a fair criterion for the future. Even among contemporaries, what one would reject as worthless another might esteem of superior importance; and with posterity, that which is despised now has the greater likelihood of attaining to the dignity and consequence of an object of virtu. It has been suggested, as an economical mode of accomplishing the binder's work required in a library, that, when enough material has been collected to make it, in business phraseology, an object, a man should be employed by the month in the building itself. A favorable opportunity is thus afforded of effecting such slight repairs as are always more or less needed among books in use, and thus a greater expense at some future time be avoided.

There is another matter that deserves to be attended to in this connection. It is frequently urged upon this Society that a complete list of its entire collections should be printed and distributed for the convenience



of persons engaged in historical researches. About five years since, the Librarian was instructed to consider the expediency of publishing a new catalogue of the Library. Aware that a matter seeming to the inexperienced easy and simple was approached by those better informed with seriousness proportioned to the knowledge of its difficulty and the responsibilities it involved, Professor Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution, was applied to for advice respecting the proper system to be pursued. The attention he had given to the subject abroad and his experience at home had enhanced the natural value of his judgment. It was just at the time when the question, how a catalogue should be made, was so violently agitated in England with reference to the library of the British Museum; a debate which resulted in the decision, that a satisfactory catalogue could not be published without an expenditure of time and money greater than its utility would justify, and that an imperfect one, besides the discredit attending it, would answer very little useful purpose. Hence most of the great libraries of Europe are without printed catalogues.

It should be stated that this decision was restricted to libraries of reference without circulation. In a constantly increasing library, it was argued that no printed catalogue would determine that any particular book was not in the collection, as it might have been subsequently added; and as any book that was there

could be examined only on the spot where the manuscript catalogue could be referred to, it was better to rely wholly upon that, resorting to correspondence to ascertain the presence of any book desired, and depending upon bibliographical lists for information as to what works have been written on particular subjects. To these considerations was added that of the small circulation to be anticipated for an expensive catalogue; showing that its utility, even under the most favorable view of its advantages, must be extremely circumscribed.

Professor Jewett was then engaged in maturing a plan of publishing, on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, a general catalogue of all the works to be found in the libraries of this country.

This scheme aimed at a number of results of the highest interest and importance. As a bibliographical guide, its value would be exceedingly great. It would secure uniformity in the expression of titles, and the best and most accurate method of expression. It would reveal the literary deficiencies of the country, and lead to their supply; and, under the system of execution proposed by him, it would save the labor of repeating the title of a book in the list of every library where it might chance to be.

Our application gave additional stimulus to Prof. Jewett's exertions. It is well known that he proceeded to develop his view of the principles that should govern the construction of a catalogue; that

it was approved by a commission of which our late President, Hon. Edward Everett, was chairman; and that a mode of stereotyping was devised, having among other advantages that of greatly reduced expense. With such facilities, it was proposed that every title of a book should constitute a type by itself, movable and transferable, so that it might be used, not for one particular catalogue only, but for all in whose lists these titles were found.

It was also proposed that the Smithsonian Institution should become the stereotyper and publisher of the catalogues of all the libraries of the country, retaining the stereotypes of the titles, with a constantly diminishing necessity of adding to the number, till ultimately it would be able, not only to issue a general catalogue of all the libraries, but to furnish at a comparatively trifling cost to institutions perfect lists of their own collections, and just the number of copies that their immediate wants might require.

The Commission to which the subject had been submitted by the Smithsonian Institution made a report highly approving the entire scheme of Prof. Jewett, and recommending that the library of Congress should be the first to which the bibliographical principles and the mechanical devices of the plan should be applied.

Another reason why it was thought best that a publication by the Antiquarian Society should be deferred for a time, existed in the fact that a general

catalogue of American works was supposed to be on the eve of completion by Mr. Henry Stevens, of London. In 1848 the Society subscribed a considerable sum towards the expense of this enterprise, not to be paid, however, till the work was ready for the press. One part of the plan of Mr. Stevens was to note, in connection with each title, the principal libraries where the book might be found. Partly to avoid disagreement in the phraseology of titles, and partly on account of the assistance to be derived from this catalogue, it seemed desirable to have it precede that of this Society.

And, finally, having regard to the convenience of preparation, every possible diminution of such a labor being worth considering, it was deemed advisable to postpone the whole matter till the Library should be removed to its more accessible accommodations in the new building.

The last-named contingency has happened, and the books and pamphlets are in a favorable situation to be subjected to whatever processes the compilation of a new catalogue may require.

It is understood that some progress has been made in preparing a catalogue of the library of Congress ; but the sum appropriated for the purpose by the National Legislature is nearly exhausted, and a further supply will be required for the continuance of the work. Circumstances also render it propable that no definite time can be assigned for the reduction,

to a practical and operative system, of those mechanical arrangements that have been referred to.

It appears, moreover, that the enterprise of Mr Stevens has been suspended, or its completion deferred, for an uncertain period.

The circumstances under which the action of this Society, in reference to printing a new catalogue, was postponed, have therefore materially changed; and the question seems now to rest on its intrinsic expediency.

The principal objections are, that the expense would be very considerable; that the diffusion of information by such means is limited by the small circulation to be anticipated for such a work; that this is a library of reference simply; and, as books are consulted in the building only, a manuscript catalogue answers every necessary purpose.

On the other hand, the contents of our Library are of a somewhat peculiar character, and there is no general catalogue or bibliographical register of American publications to guide the inquirer who is looking for sources of information local to this country.

A very large portion of our list consists of the titles of tracts and minor publications, that have not heretofore been preserved to any great extent, or registered individually in other institutions; a circumstance that imparts to our catalogue a peculiar bibliographical interest, and renders it a very acceptable object of distribution.

As there are remaining a good many bundles of the sheets of the catalogue of 1837, it may be necessary to print only the new titles that have been added since that period, which are, probably, about equal in number to those of the former work.

If the publication of a fully descriptive catalogue, on the most approved scientific principles, is deemed too great an undertaking, there are examples of a condensed form that are regarded as very serviceable and satisfactory. An index to the contents of the Public Library of Boston, of that character, was issued last year; and an excellent compressed catalogue of the Mercantile Library has been printed, where each title occupies but a single line, but every book is entered under the name of its author, and also under a word or phrase expressing its subject-matter, so that, if either the author, the subject, or the title, is known, it may be easily found.

The most economical course, and that which involves the least expenditure of time, is simply to print a supplement to the present catalogue, in which case it would probably be advisable to conform to the system there adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.







# PROCEEDINGS

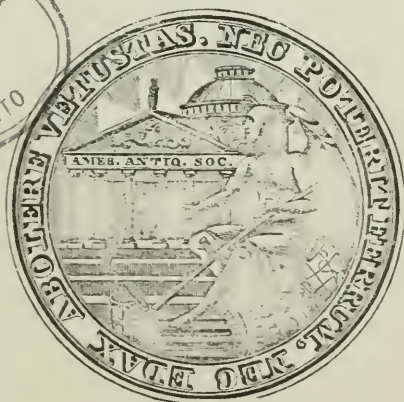
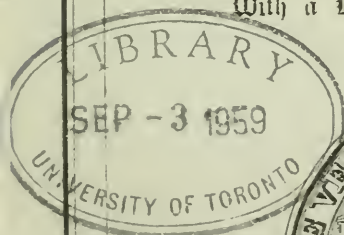
OF THE

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

IN

WORCESTER, OCT. 22, 1855.

With a List of Officers and Members.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON & SON,

22, SCHOOL STREET.

1855.

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in at  
back  
M. O. R.*



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AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,

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BOSTON:  
PRINTED BY JOHN WILSON & SON,  
22, SCHOOL STREET.  
1855.





# PROCEEDINGS.

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ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 22, 1855,

AT THE

HALL OF THE SOCIETY IN WORCESTER.

---

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, President, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read.

The several Reports of the Council, the Treasurer, and the Librarian, were read.

*Voted* to accept these Reports, and that they be printed under the direction of the Committee of Publication.

Hon. Ira M. Barton, and Dwight Foster, Esq., were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Notice was given that Dr. John Green had expressed a wish to retire from the Council, as, on account of frequent absence from town, and other engagements, he would be unable to attend its meetings.

*Voted* that a Committee of Nomination be appointed by the Chair.

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, and Charles Deane, Esq., having been selected for that purpose, made report; and the gentlemen named in the following list were unanimously elected:—

*President.*

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY . . . . . of WORCESTER.

*Vice-Presidents.*

REV. WILLIAM JENKS, D.D. . . . . BOSTON.

HON. LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Council.*

HON. EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D. . . . . BOSTON.

CHARLES FOLSOM, Esq. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

HON. IRA M. BARTON . . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. THOMAS KINNICUTT . . . . . WORCESTER.

HON. PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. . . . . BOSTON.

HON. JOHN P. BIGELOW . . . . . BOSTON.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Secretary of Foreign Correspondence.*

JARED SPARKS, LL.D. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

*Secretary of Domestic Correspondence.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, LL.D. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Recording Secretary.*

REV. EDWARD E. HALE . . . . . WORCESTER.

*Treasurer.*

SAMUEL JENNISON, Esq. . . . . WORCESTER.

*Committee of Publication.*

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Esq. . . . . WORCESTER.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE . . . . . WORCESTER.

GEORGE LIVERMORE, Esq. . . . . CAMBRIDGE.

*Voted* to proceed to the election of members.

The following gentlemen, having been recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected:—

HON. LEMUEL SHAW, LL.D. . . . .	from Massachusetts.
CHARLES C. LITTLE, Esq. . . . .	„
PARDON D. TIFFANY, Esq. . . . .	„
HON. CHANDLER E. POTTER. . . . .	New Hampshire.
HON. WILLIAM R. STAPLES . . . . .	Rhode Island.
JOHN CARTER BROWN, LL.D. . . . .	„
EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, Esq. . . . .	New York.
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq. . . . .	New Jersey.
WILLIAM W. MATHER, LL.D. . . . .	Ohio.
HON. THOMAS H. BENTON . . . . .	Missouri.
HON. JOHN F. CUSHMAN . . . . .	Mississippi.
HON. MATURIN L. FISHER . . . . .	Iowa.
MONS. E. F. JOMARD . . . . .	France.

On motion of Hon. Levi Lincoln.—

*Voted* to authorize the Council to expend a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, in improving the appearance of the Society's building and the grounds about it.

*Voted* to dissolve the meeting.

Attest,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, REC. SEC.

*Pro tempore.*

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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It is in obedience to a requirement of the Constitution, that the Council are accustomed to render a formal report to the Society at each of its stated meetings. It is not to be supposed that events of importance have always transpired, or that proceedings have been had of consequence to be communicated. When the Reports of the Treasurer and the Librarian have been presented, it only remains for the Council to confer with the Society upon such topics of common interest as may suggest themselves at the time. The frequency of these occasions precludes the possibility of maintaining much novelty in the subjects referred to, or any great variety in the mode of discussing them. We all know that the resources of the Society do not permit the undertaking of very numerous or very important enterprises, and that there is great sameness and quietude in the manner of making its collections subserve the purposes of its foundation.

Gradual accumulations, and the daily use of its stores of information, are the ordinary characteristics of its condition; while its officers are always anxious to discover and embrace opportunities of effecting purposes of special utility, and of advancing the value and the credit of the institution.

There may be advantages in taking a survey of our appropriate field of action at frequent intervals, for the purpose of ascertaining in what direction exertions may be most judiciously applied; and, from laying open the subject to members, and freshening their minds in regard to the existing position of things, useful suggestions, or other valuable benefits, may accrue. It is desirable to know what is doing, or has been done, and what remains to be accomplished, for the advancement of archæological science in the country; and this is a proper topic of consideration and consultation when members are brought together.

Circumstances do not call for such extraordinary efforts as were requisite at an earlier period; nor do they offer a similar prospect of new and striking discoveries to occupy the attention, and employ the means, of the Society. Perhaps all has been done, relating to antiquities proper, that can be effected in the way of determining their nature and probable design. It is believed that all their varieties, and their principal localities, have been ascertained; and, although many remains have had no particular description or delineation, they are not imagined to be

such as would throw any new light on their purpose or the era of their construction.

When this Society was established, in 1812, the men of science and observation, who, a quarter of a century before, were prominent for the attention they gave to the archæology of the country, had mostly passed away, or had ceased to take an active part in such investigations. They had left a legacy of theories, not very harmonious or satisfactory, and a record of observations, which, if developing the existence of numerous and remarkable relics, had not been subjected to minute or comparative scrutiny. Their speculations on the origin of American population were, to a great extent, of an *a priori* character, and founded chiefly upon external evidence, which internal discoveries were sometimes warped or colored to sustain. They believed, many of them, that the Hebrew descent of at least a portion of the aborigines was indicated by certain customs, words, and phrases in use with them. The advent of Phœnician navigators found classical support in the accounts of the voyages and discoveries of that commercial people; and French academicians had declared, that the inscription on the Dighton Rock was composed of Phœnician characters. That was before the Danish antiquaries had proclaimed their national right and ability to interpret them. It was also at a time when the simple inference of an unscientific observer like Washington seems to have made little



impression. When fac-similes of the marks and figures taken by Profs. Sewall and Winthrop were shown to Washington at Cambridge, in 1789, he remarked, that in early life, while travelling through the Indian country, he had often seen similar inscriptions, that were unquestionably the work of the natives, — a fact to which his hearers do not appear to have given the weight it deserved.

A Scythian or Tartar derivation was supposed to be manifested by the physiognomy, complexion, and habits of the Indians; and there had been assertions, supported by direct testimony seemingly deserving of confidence, that, in the Southern and Western wilds, communities of men had been seen, of a lighter shade of complexion, but otherwise of Indian appearance, speaking the Welsh language, possessing manuscripts in that tongue, and traditions believed to refer to the alleged migration of Madoc, the Welsh prince. As early as Sir Walter Raleigh's time, rumors were circulated that Welsh phrases and exclamations had been heard among the savages on our coasts.

All means at their command of 'solving these ethnological mysteries were carefully studied by the scholars of the day. Vocabularies of native languages were compared; physical traits, customs and arts and relics of antiquity, were objects of earnest consideration; but none of these materials of opinion were sufficiently complete or comprehensive to sustain very definite conclusions. Out of them, however,

had sprung a proposition at variance with the hypothesis of a diversity of origin; viz., that the aborigines of the whole American continent were of one identical race.

The sources of confusion and perplexity had greatly multiplied at the period of the organization of this institution. Cemeteries of little graves, but two or three feet in length, containing human bones bearing marks of maturity, had been observed in several localities. In other places, bones of prodigious dimensions, also declared to be human, were disinterred. These naturally gave rise to a belief, among the credulous, in the former existence of both pigmies and giants in the mysterious West. To add to the numerous causes of error and misrepresentation, there was published in London, in 1808, a work purporting to be the travels of Thomas Ashe, Esq., for the purpose of exploring the rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi; in which marvellous and absurd accounts of wonderful discoveries were fabricated, combined with a knowledge of places, persons, and events, sufficient to give the narrative plausibility, and seasoned with almost indiscriminate abuse of American institutions, and the character and customs of the inhabitants.

There was a pressing demand for more light on the archæology of the United States, if not on that of the whole American continent. The combining of gentlemen, disposed to promote such inquiries, into

an association for mutual encouragement and united action, naturally followed; and from that sprang, not only the general survey of Western antiquities, published by the Society, but many narratives and essays of an authentic and instructive nature, by individuals who were then or afterwards members. The "Journal of a Tour into the Territory west of the Alleghanies," by Rev. Dr. Harris (an original associate), printed in 1805, was almost the only trustworthy text-book on these subjects at that time, and is often regarded as containing the first authentic account of Western earth-works, accompanied with drawings and scientific comments. But in magazines and periodicals, and in communications to the few learned organizations then existing, many ancient remains had been described, and, in some cases, plans had been given. Yet no attempt had been made at a general survey and comparison of the relics of antiquity, and a comprehensive representation of their nature, extent, peculiarities, and situation with respect to one another and the general topography of the country.

This was the object aimed at in the "Archæologia Americana." The demand was for facts and details. These were furnished, so far as the means of information permitted; and it is remarkable how nearly complete they proved to be,—little of novelty respecting the character of the remains being subsequently detected in the same regions; although new

localities and additional illustrations were, of course, discovered as the country was explored.

The material evidences of ancient art and occupation in the United States being thus favorably developed, the subject of antiquities proper was left to the chances of incidental and occasional elucidation, until time and circumstances should be ripe for their re-examination on a broader scale of survey, with greater facilities of access and inspection.

In the mean time, a new basis of research into the history and affinities of races was beginning to engage the attention of archæologists. From 1806 to 1817, the learned compilers of the *Mithridates* — the Adelungs, Vater, and William von Humboldt — were engaged in collecting vocabularies or specimens of all the known dialects of man. Great results were anticipated from a comparison of the names of things and attributes in different tongues; and indications of affinity and derivation, beaming with historic light, were expected to reward the investigator. Although yielding important revelations, this historico-philological system was not destined to produce its most valuable fruits, until grammatical forms, instead of words, were made the test of connection or descent; as every name or expression might die out of a language, while the grammatical structure would remain, and conform to itself whatever new words were introduced.

It was one of the objects of highest interest, among

philologists everywhere, to determine the connection, if any, between American languages and those of the Old World, as a means of tracing the origin of population here more certain than any other. The materials for an observation of the question from that point of view, which have from time to time been furnished in this country, are considerable in amount, and much talent and erudition have been applied to their arrangement and exposition. In the Spanish dominions of both continents, grammars and dictionaries of the principal dialects were prepared, and in some instances printed, soon after the conquest was completed. In the United States, missionaries collected vocabularies wherever they attempted to plant the cross. In New England, Roger Williams, Eliot, and Cotton, not to mention less distinguished apostles among the natives, laid a solid foundation for a successful study of that radical form of speech which is most widely diffused on this side of the Mississippi. The younger Jonathan Edwards was prepared for the light he shed on the genius of the language, by learning to speak it in childhood as a mother-tongue; and it was his educated ear that first recognized in the nomenclature of distant and apparently disconnected tribes the same roots of words, and the same idiomatic forms of expression, that were used in New England. The Moravians contributed lexicons and grammatical treatises of great value. So far, then, as the Algonkin family

of dialects is concerned, we ought to be able to comprehend the philosophy of its syntax, and to interpret accurately the signification of its names.

It is a suggestion upon which it might not be inappropriate to dwell, if time permitted, — that of preparing, on a greater or less scale, explanatory tables of those euphonious names of rivers, lakes, and regions of country, that have been inherited from their original possessors. It has, we believe, never been systematically attempted upon any general plan, and would form an appropriate article for publication if compiled for this Society.

Mr. Bancroft well describes the wide range of the Algonkin when he says, "It was the mother-tongue of those who greeted the colonists of Raleigh at Roanoke, of those who welcomed the Pilgrims at Plymouth. It was heard from the Bay of Gaspé to the Valley of Des Moines; from Cape Fear, and it may be from the Savannah, to the land of the Esquimaux; from the Cumberland River of Kentucky to the southern bank of the Mississippi. It was spoken, though not exclusively, in a territory that extended through sixty degrees of longitude, and more than twenty degrees of latitude."

It is fortunate that, for the interpretation of a form of speech that prevailed over so large a portion of the United States, we have not only vocabularies and elementary treatises, but that most elaborate practical illustration and example of its sense and structure, — the Bible of Eliot.



Dr. Barton and Mr. Duponceau, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Pickering, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gallatin, of New York, divide among them the honor of aiming to grasp the whole subject of American languages, and, by means of scientific analysis, to develop their nature and affinities. Of these, Mr. Gallatin was the last and most devoted. With him it was a study of more than twenty years' duration; and, in addition to all that he accomplished, he had conceived the idea of combining the results of his investigations, which were nearly co-extensive with the two continents, and giving to his philological deductions their proper ethnological application. But, although the great age to which he had attained did not impair his zeal or apparently diminish his capacity, it left him no more time for such pursuits; and his design was bequeathed as a trust that no one has yet ventured to accept and fulfil.

Mr. Gallatin was firmly convinced that the aborigines of this continent were of one race and one original language, that afforded no evidence of being derived from any other known tongue. Although at a loss to account for a single instance of a monosyllabic dialect, the Otomi, he did not admit the influence of any foreign nation upon the native-American speech, which he regarded as having been transplanted from the Old World before historical nations had an existence.

Notwithstanding the respect paid to his opinions,

they have not been received as decisive. Traces of affinity with the dialects of the Polynesians, and some Tartar tribes of Northern Asia, are asserted by some writers to be perceptible, and to be indicative of ancient connection or intercourse; and a closer scrutiny, it is conjectured, may modify the views entertained of the original and independent structure claimed for American dialects.

The field is open and promising to any aspirant for philological fame. It is too late in life for that veteran collector of every kind of information relating to the Indians, Mr. Schoolcraft, who has so well illustrated the history and language of the Iroquois. His whole experience, and his unrivalled stores of fact, are now being presented to the public at the national expense, and in a style of art most creditable to the government. The elaborate grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, edited by Rev. Mr. Riggs and published by the Smithsonian Institution, is another important and recent source of light to the inquirer. The materials accumulated by private exertions, and by the Indian department at Washington, it is to be hoped may ere long tempt some of our linguists to carry out a purpose similar to that contemplated by Mr. Gallatin.

The science of *physiology*, as a means of elucidating the archæology of the country, has not been neglected. The natives have been compared with the Mongols and Malays almost from the beginning

of acquaintance with them, and a striking resemblance to both pronounced to be observable. The remark of Ledyard the traveller, that the Siberians universally and substantially resembled the aborigines he had been accustomed to see about his home in Connecticut, is often referred to. Smibert the painter, when he landed at Newport with Bishop Berkeley and saw some of the Narragansett tribe, was forcibly reminded of the Tartar faces he had painted for the Duke of Tuscany. Jefferson declared himself in doubt as to which should be regarded as descendants from the other; and the learned Dr. Mitchell, in his lectures on natural history and in the publications of our Society, has enlarged upon the similitude.

Dr. Pickering, the ethnologist of the Exploring Expedition, says the first glance at the Californians satisfied him of their Malay affinity, and even suggests that the Cherokees and Chippewas are Malays.

But, with this general resemblance, a closer observation has always detected essential points of difference in the form of the nose, in the hair, and in the skull.

The credit of having first suggested a comparison of *crania*, as a basis of classification for the varieties of mankind, is ascribed, by Cardinal Wiseman, to our provincial governor, Pownall, — a man not more remarkable for his sagacious political insight than for his love of science and antiquarian research. Upon another subject, — that of the currents of the

ocean, since so admirably illustrated by our distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, and one that is intimately connected with the chance advent of ancient navigators to our shores, — he shared with Franklin projects and opinions that were in advance of his time. Unfortunately, but few of his philosophical and archæological tracts are to be found in American libraries. His suggestion respecting the form of the skull as a test of race is in Knox's "New Collection of Voyages," printed in 1766; and, in the same passage, he remarks that the Americans "are the same race of people from one end of the continent to the other, and are the same race or family as the Tartars, — precisely of the same color, of the same form of skull, of the same species of hair, not to mention the language and their names."

From whatever source the idea was derived, it was soon adopted by the leading ethnologists of Europe as affording the most reliable criterion of national lineage. The position achieved by Dr. Morton, of Philadelphia, in this department of science, is of the highest prominence abroad as well as at home. His cabinet of crania is said to have been the most complete which had been collected; and the fidelity of his comparisons, and the learning and ability displayed in his deductions, have everywhere been highly appreciated.

The venerable Dr. John C. Warren first examined and reported upon the crania taken from Western

mounds, but had not the means of bringing together any great number or variety of specimens.

It is an apparently significant coincidence, that the physiological researches of Dr. Morton led him to conclusions almost precisely accordant with those to which the study of dialects had brought Mr. Galatin. They differed on the question of including the Esquimaux among the original American people; but, with this exception, they agreed in the conviction that the latter were of one race, and that there were no direct or obvious links between the people of the Old World and the New.

Dr. Morton went so far as to say, in one of his latest ethnological treatises, published some years after his great work, the "*Crania Americana*," that, even if it should be hereafter shown that the arts, sciences, and religion of America, can be traced to an exotic source, he maintained that the organic characters of the people themselves, through all their endless ramifications of tribes and nations, prove them to belong to one and the same race, and that this race is distinct from all others.

Whatever might have been the case had he simply removed the introduction of population to a period of indefinite antiquity, the decided ground taken by him in favor of a distinct creation for the different races or varieties of mankind brought him at once into the battle of that delicate and warmly controverted question. His facts and his reasonings have

both been subjected, by the advocates of unity, to critical examination, and comparison with other authorities held to be not less reliable. It is worthy of note, that his most earnest opponents in this country are from the South; Drs. Bachman and Smyth, of South Carolina, being the authors of elaborate volumes in refutation of his views.

Without apparent reference to any theory of human origin, some of the recent standard works on the races of man, admitting that the natives of this portion of the globe possess among themselves a general similarity of physical characters and an equal similarity of structure in their languages, are not disposed to accept an identity of origin or an essential difference from all other races as a necessary or probable conclusion.

Dr. Pickering claims to have found very positive evidence of the existence of a *Malay* race in California, New Mexico, and the West Indies; and regards the greater portion of the American tribes as true *Mongolians*. Col. Hamilton Smith thinks it vain to assert, either on physical or philological grounds, that all American races, except the Esquimaux, have originally sprung from one stock; and allows of but one exclusively aboriginal species, of which we shall speak presently. In Chili, and other parts of South America, as well as on the western coast of the Northern Continent, he finds traces of Malay connection and descent abundantly satisfactory to himself.



It should be remembered that the exclusion of all Polynesian or Malay mixture with the original inhabitants of this continent was one of the points most strongly insisted upon by Gallatin and Morton.

We cannot here find space to refer to the nature of all the objections made to the validity of their facts or the conclusiveness of their reasoning. They are sufficient to show that the whole subject requires re-examination, and that an ample reward of reputation awaits the writer who can reconcile or overcome existing discrepancies of statement and opinion. Why can we not have an illustrated exposition of the varieties of *man* in America, as we have of the varieties of birds, of animals, and even of reptiles? Notwithstanding a general resemblance, a marked diversity of stature, of complexion, and of feature, among the tribes, is apparent. Some are tall and thin, others short and square; some are so light of skin as to be called white Indians; others are so black as to be regarded as negroes, especially when possessing, as some do, thick lips and a flattened nose. And these are tribal characteristics. Some tribes in the United States have been remarkable for their light complexion, although surrounded by others of a deep shade of brown. Among the Mandans, light hair and blue eyes are found. Isolated tribes of a similar contrast to their neighbors have been observed in the forests of Guiana, in Chili, in Brazil, and Peru. A good deal was formerly said

of the blacks of California, and the fierce negroes of the Isthmus of Darien ; and yellow Indians inhabit portions of both continents. Whatever common osteological characters the bare skull may indicate, the exterior aspect of the living man in the New World has many striking differences of appearance and expression, even if we regard those only which distinguish one tribe from another, and are attended with an equal diversity of moral and intellectual attributes and habits.

If these peculiarities of outline and of color were exhibited with accurate discrimination, and accompanied by a descriptive text, after the manner of some great works devoted to inferior orders of creation, they might contribute to the elucidation of one of the most obscure chapters of human history, and would constitute a national monument of permanent interest.

Reference has been made to an admission, by Col. Hamilton Smith (otherwise so sceptical in this particular), of the existence of one exclusively aboriginal species of men in this country, — the primitive Flat-heads. In his “Natural History of the Human Species,” he assumes that recent investigations, conducted by Sir Robert Schomburgk, show the primeval race of South America to have been naturally flat-headed, and pronounces the conclusions of Dr. Morton to be premature ; and a similar view is presented in the work of Rivero and Von Tschudi on Peruvian antiquities.

This anomaly, with some variations of form, has a wide range among the natives, — extending, though not continuously, from its principal seat in South America to the Chinooks of Columbia River. We know that the deformity is now produced artificially by compression in infancy ; but has it always been so ? And from whence was derived that veneration for so unnatural a custom, so great that slaves are not allowed to practise it, and a well-formed head is considered a degradation, disqualifying its possessor from office or dignity in the tribe ?

When Dr. Morton published his “*Crania Americana*,” he concurred in the opinion of Humboldt, that the form of the ancient Peruvian skull, compressed in front and elongated posteriorly, was natural to the race, although the hereditary shape was made more prominent by artificial means. His views were subsequently changed by the researches of M. Alcide d’Orbigny, a distinguished traveller and naturalist ; and it was supposed to be proved, by an examination of the tombs of the ancient race, that the greater number of crania were not flattened ; that the peculiarity was confined to the men ; and, as the most ill-shaped heads were found in the largest and finest tombs, that the deformity was a mark of distinction. Traces of the bandages, and the mode of their application, were also stated to be clearly discernible. But it is now claimed by scientific explorers, that evidence of congenital formation is found in the

crania of children too young to admit of the effect being artificially produced, and also in those of infants unborn, which had been discovered among the mummies. It is likewise claimed that another anomaly is observed in the skulls of that ancient people, — a peculiar bone, wanting in all other human crania, but characteristic of the ruminant and carnivorous animals. So that, as the question stands on the authority of scientific men, the founders of American civilization, who were also its highest exemplars, were anomalous and strangely deformed beings, — not only of apish aspect, but osteologically allied to the brute creation; while, out of veneration for their intellectual superiority, and in homage to their dominant position, their natural deformity became an object of emulation and imitation with the races they subjected; and thus the association of rank and honor and conventional beauty with a process of tedious and painful disfigurement has been transmitted to those who now practise it.

That the malformation can never become congenital by the usage of repeated generations, is proved by its ceasing among tribes that are known to have abandoned the practice, and by the necessity of employing artificial means for its production where it continues to exist.

Here, then, is a physiological problem to be solved, not merely important to the antiquary, but of curious interest in connection with the natural history of man.

In an account of Cilicia, published in 1853, mention is made of terra-cotta images which had been dug up in that country, with profiles precisely similar to those of the figures sculptured on Mexican and Peruvian monuments. These were supposed to represent a branch of the Huns, whose horselike heads are spoken of by historians, but not attributed to artificial compression. It is a coincidence worthy of note, that the Huns are described in Chinese histories as having disappeared in the wilds of Siberia after their invasion of that empire, and are referred to, by Humboldt and others, as among the people whose early migration to America is by no means improbable.

These brief allusions are made for the purpose of bringing to mind some of the unsettled questions, in different departments of inquiry, that claim the attention of American archæologists.

It is not impossible that remains of antiquity, varying in their character from those found elsewhere, may be brought to light in the regions west of the Rocky Mountains.

Below the latitude of San Francisco, the social condition of the aborigines appears to have been not unlike that of the Mexicans at the epoch of the Spanish conquest, though of an inferior degree of civilization. The ruins of large stone edifices called *casas grandes*, traces of canals for irrigation, and specimens of fine pottery, show the former existence

of a higher grade of culture than has been retained. Some of the tribes yet live in villages, cultivate the soil, have fruits, raise sheep, and manufacture blankets of both cotton and wool. The Moquis, between the rivers Little Colorado and San Juan, even occupy houses of stone, several stories in height, not unlike the *casas grandes*.

The military reconnaissances of Major Emory, of Lieut. Whipple, of Lieut. Abert, &c., and the personal narrative of Mr. Bartlett, late chief of the United States Boundary Commission, may be supposed to have pretty well illustrated that section of country; yet rumors occasionally find their way into the newspapers of California and Utah, of architectural remains of an anomalous character. A late number of the "Deseret News" contains a story of certain ruins, recently discovered in the upper valley of the Del Norte, that resemble the ruins of Arabia Petræa; by which we imagine is meant (if the statement is not wholly apocryphal), that habitations excavated in the rock have been met with, possibly accompanied with some degree of ornament.

No special exertions are required for developing the secrets, natural or artificial, of that portion of our national domain. Motives stronger than curiosity or scientific zeal are carrying armies of eager explorers into its remotest and obscurest recesses, and the world will soon know all that they contain.

Mr. Horace Davis, son of our late President, residing



at San Francisco, has taken much interest in the subject of antiquities ; and his attention is awake to whatever is to be learned in that quarter. We are indebted to him for reference to the account above mentioned ; and he writes that he has met with a manuscript-narrative of a residence with the Moquis when the nation was in its prime, which is very curious, although seemingly “tinged with *couleur de rose*.” These, and the Navajos, their neighbors, are the people whose character and manners so much excited the interest of Mr. Gallatin, that he declared their history to be almost the only refreshing episode in the course of his researches.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Davis may find time, and have opportunity, to pursue investigations, and gather information, that will be productive of useful and interesting results.

The Memoir of Mr. Lapham, on the antiquities of Wisconsin, has at length been printed. The form in which the Transactions of this Society have thus far been issued was not adapted to the size of the drawings prepared by the author ; and the great number of plates involved an amount of expense somewhat disproportioned to our means. It is probable the Society will not regret acceding to the proposition of the Smithsonian Institution to assume that charge. The work is executed in the best manner, and constitutes a valuable contribution to antiquarian literature.

A Journal or Diary of John Hull — Master of the Mint, Coiner of the Pine-tree Currency, Treasurer of the Colony of Massachusetts, Captain of the Artillery Company, and one of the most prominent and successful colonial merchants — is now in the hands of a member of the Council, to be prepared for publication. Some autograph copies of his business correspondence, obtained from another source, have a similar interest, and exhibit the financial difficulties experienced by colonial poverty in providing for the expenses and secret service-money of the agents whom it was found necessary to maintain abroad. The whole matter, it is believed, will, before long, be ready for the press.

The Society is called upon to lament the loss of an eminent associate. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, whose death has occasioned so many public and private tributes of sorrow and respect, had been for many years one of its members. Since his retirement from public life, he had attended its meetings, and manifested a practical and growing interest in its proceedings. On recent occasions, this interest has been particularly noticeable, and afforded a promise, that, with greater leisure on his part, the Society would experience more and more the benefit of his counsel and hearty co-operation. It was well known that whatever he undertook was accomplished faithfully, and with a prompt and liberal spirit. The loss of his personal presence, and the invigorating influence of

his intelligence and enterprise, is one that cannot easily be replaced.

Another member, not long connected with the institution, — Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, late Postmaster-general of the United States, — has died within a few days. In the new Catalogue of Members, about to be printed, the mortuary list will be found to comprehend a large proportion of the names of its earlier and older confederates ; and the Society must found its hopes of future success upon the vitality and energy infused into it by newer and younger associates.

In closing accounts with one annual period, and preparing to open those of another, the Council venture to renew expressions of confidence that members of the Society, both near and at a distance, of whatever age and occupation, will continue to cherish a desire to promote its progress and utility ; and that whenever matters of information pertinent to its objects fall in their way, or documents of a similar character come into their possession, they may be communicated for its use, or intrusted to its care for preservation.

For the Council,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

## Report of the Treasurer.

### THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY REPORTS,—

That the amount of Funds in his hands at the date of his last Report, April 7, was . . . . .	\$28,696.84
Since which time he has received —	
For interest on Notes and Dividends on Bank Stock, the sum of . . . . .	956.92
	<u>29,653.76</u>

In the same time he has paid —

For Coal . . . . .	\$4.50
Mr. Burgess's account for Mason-work . . . . .	89.90
John Wilson & Son, for Printing . . . . .	43.70
Mr. Haven's Bill for Sundry Expenses, paid by him . . . . .	83.91
Mr. Kinsley's account for Labor . . . . .	12.25
Mr. Miller's, for Repairs . . . . .	7.94
Insurance . . . . .	102.00
Copying Lapham's Work . . . . .	25.00
Interest on Railroad Bonds . . . . .	25.00
Librarian's Salary, six months . . . . .	450.00
	<u>844.20</u>
Balance . . . . .	28,809.56
Balance due the Treasurer . . . . .	155.44
	<u>28,965.00</u>

Which is invested as follows: —

On account of Fund of \$12,000:—

In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	10,600.00
Bank Stock . . . . .	2,700.00
	<u>13,300.00</u>

On account of Fund of \$5,000:—

In Notes with Mortgage . . . . .	7,165.00
In Bank Stock . . . . .	7,500.00
Worcester and Nashua Railroad Bonds . . . . .	1,000.00
	<u>15,665.00</u>
	<u>28,965.00</u>

Fund of \$12,000 . . . . .	13,300.00
Less Balance due the Treasurer . . . . .	155.44
	<u>13,144.56</u>
Fund of \$5,000 . . . . .	15,665.00
	<u>\$28,809.56</u>

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Oct. 19, 1855.

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„	The Boston Christian Watchman and Reflector.
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„	The Worcester National Ægis.
„	The Fitchburg Sentinel.

Hon. Rejoice Newton has presented one hundred and twenty-eight miscellaneous volumes, and five hundred and seventy-five pamphlets. He has also deposited, for the use of the Society, a series of reviews and periodicals, handsomely bound, and numbering one hundred and twenty-eight volumes.

F. W. Paine, Esq., has presented sixty volumes, chiefly of French *belles-lettres* literature.

Mr. J. Munsell, of Albany, with great liberality, transmitted a list of works published by him, with a proposition to forward to the library all that were not already on its shelves, — he having, several years ago, made a considerable donation of a similar nature. From that source, fifteen valuable works have been received.

The Journals, Reports of Committees, Documents and Annals of Congress, make fifty-two volumes.

Rev. Mr. Hale has presented eleven volumes, and thirty-two pamphlets.

The Academy of Sciences at Gœrlitz, in Prussian Silesia, has forwarded a catalogue of its library, and the numbers of a magazine edited by its Secretary, and composed in part of historical and antiquarian collections. These were accompanied by a proposition for an interchange of publications.

The smaller donations are numerous, and many of them of considerable interest and intrinsic value.

The accessions together amount to four hundred and forty-five volumes, and eight hundred and ninety-two pamphlets. Besides these are some gifts of a different nature; among which are framed portraits of Rev. Dr. Dana and Rev. Dr. Lowell, from William Cross, Esq., of Worcester.

In the collection and arrangement of a library of reference, the attention is often drawn to particular classes of documents, the possession of which is a source of gratification, or whose deficiency is a cause of regret. The moment when the mind is impressed with any special want is doubtless that which is most favorable for attempting its supply. A mention of such desiderata in the Librarian's Report not only serves as a record of the fact of deficiency, but has sometimes led to the acquisition of that which was needed.

All documents relating to the financial policy of the United States, from the commencement of the colonies to the establishment of their union and independence, would find here a cordial welcome and high appreciation.

The means by which various communities, feeble in point of resources, and but loosely connected so far as any efficiency of government was concerned, were enabled to sustain an expensive war, and, in the midst of revolution, to organize and execute systems of finance, will always be a curious subject of investigation. It may be supposed, that, in legislative enactments, in histories, and in volumes that stand by their own bulk on library shelves, the story is told in sufficient detail for all useful purposes. But earnest inquirers are not apt to be satisfied with statements that are found in regular books. They wish to know how *the people* thought and felt and expressed themselves in newspapers and pamphlets and broadsides; and they wish to see specimens of the currency, and other representatives of value, that answered for the necessities of traffic, or the supply of daily needs.

These minor materials of our revolutionary history, and some that can hardly be placed in so humble a class, are disappearing more rapidly than many may suppose.

We have a tolerably complete series of the various denominations of continental paper-money, and have recently added some specimens that were wanting;

but the notes and bills of credit of the several States are very imperfect. Those of Massachusetts are most of them badly worn; those of Rhode Island are mere fragments; and of some States we have none.

Mr. Felt has given a good history of the currency of Massachusetts; but a general work on the subject, embracing local issues and those of the confederation, is waiting for some investigating author and collector to undertake it. It is not entirely certain that the means of accurate and thorough illustration can now be procured. We were able, some months ago, to contribute from our duplicates a few scarce specimens for the collection of a gentleman in Philadelphia, who was said to be proposing to write on the subject as soon as he had obtained the requisite materials of a history.

Probably every gentleman of mature age remembers revolutionary paper-money as abundant in his own neighborhood, if not in his own home. It is very likely that a considerable quantity might still be brought to light with sufficient search. But the bills that supported the foundations of a republic have generally been used as playthings for children, and, after being employed for private banking operations in the nursery, have been sacrificed to that youthful organ of destructiveness, which so constantly craves occupation for its impulses.

The library continues to be constantly used for purposes of research; and applications for information

on particular points of inquiry from persons at a distance are numerous, —affording gratifying evidence of its utility, and the general appreciation accorded to its services.

SAMUEL F. HAVEN,

*Librarian.*





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FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, NOV. 1812.

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*Hon. James Brown . . . . .	New Orleans, La. . .	April 7, 1835, ,, 69.
*Moses Brown, Esq. . . . .	Providence, R.I. . .	Sep. 6, 1836, ,, 97.
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John Carter Brown, LL.D. . . . .	Providence, R.I. . .	
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*Right Rev. John Carroll, D.D., LL.D. . . . .	Baltimore, Md. . . . .	Dec. 3, 1815, ,, 81.
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*Rev. Timothy Clowes, LL.D. . . . .	Hempstead, L.I. . . .	July 16, 1847, ,, 60.
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Charles Deane, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
*Hon. Henry A. S. Dearborn . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	July 29, 1851, ,, 68.
*Elias Haskett Derby, Esq. . . . .	Salem . . . . .	Sep. 16, 1826, ,, 60.
Silas Dinsmore, Esq. . . . .	St. Stephen's, Ala. . .	
*Daniel Drake, M.D. . . . .	Cincinnati, O. . . . .	Nov. 6, 1852, ,, 67.
*Peter S. Du Ponceau, LL.D. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . .	April 2, 1844, ,, 84.
*Alexander Dustin, Esq. . . . .	Stirling . . . . .	Jan. 24, 1837, ,, 60.
Evert A. Duyckinck, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
*Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., LL.D. . . . .	New Haven, Conn. . . .	Jan. 11, 1817, ,, 64.
*Hon. William Ellery . . . . .	Newport, R.I. . . . .	Feb. 15, 1820, ,, 93.
*Samuel Elliot, Esq. . . . .	Washington, D.C. . . .	Oct. 17, 1821, ,, 49.

*Simon Elliott, Esq. . . . .	Newton . . . . .	Jan. 2, 1832, art. 69.
*Hon. Caleb Ellis . . . . .	Claremont, N.H. . . . .	May 9, 1816, ,, 49.
Rev. George E. Ellis . . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	
Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D. . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	
*Hon. George W. Erving . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	July 22, 1850, ,, 81.
*Rev. Joseph Estabrook . . . . .	Athol . . . . .	Apr. 13, 1830, ,, 72.
*Hon. William Eastis, M.D., LL.D. . . . .	Roxbury . . . . .	Feb. 6, 1825, ,, 71.
Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
*John Farmer, Esq. . . . .	Concord, N.H. . . . .	Aug. 13, 1838, ,, 49.
*John Hay Farnham, Esq. . . . .	Frankfort, Ky. . . . .	July 10, 1833, ,, 42.
*Hon. Paul Fearing . . . . .	Marietta, O. . . . .	Sep. 22, 1822, ,, 60.
Rev. Joseph B. Felt . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
Cornelius C. Felton, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	
Hon. Maturin L. Fisher . . . . .	Farmersville, Iowa . . . . .	
*Moses Fiske, Esq. . . . .	White Plains, Tenn. . . . .	
*Hon. Oliver Fiske . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Jan. 25, 1837, ,, 74.
*Hon. Samuel Fiske . . . . .	Claremont, N.H. . . . .	Dec. 30, 1834, ,, 65.
Hon. George Folsom . . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
Charles Folsom, Esq. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	
*John M. Forbes, Esq. . . . .	Milton . . . . .	Oct. 1824, ,, 52.
Peter Force, LL.D. . . . .	Washington, D.C. . . . .	
*Hon. Alfred D. Foster . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Aug. 10, 1852, ,, 52.
*Hon. Dwight Foster . . . . .	Brookfield . . . . .	Apr. 29, 1823, ,, 65.
Dwight Foster, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Theodore Foster . . . . .	Foster, R.I. . . . .	Jan. 13, 1828, ,, 76.
William B. Fowle . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
John W. Francis, M.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
Charles Frazer, Esq. . . . .	Charleston, S.C. . . . .	
*Hon. Nathaniel Freeman . . . . .	Sandwich . . . . .	Sep. 1827, ,, 66.
*Hon. Samuel Freeman . . . . .	Portland, Me. . . . .	June 18, 1831, ,, 88.
Benjamin F. French, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
*Robert Fulton, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Feb. 23, 1818, ,, 50.
*Hon. Albert Gallatin, LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Aug. 12, 1849, ,, 88.
*Hon. William Gaston, LL.D. . . . .	Raleigh, N.C. . . . .	Jan. 23, 1844, ,, 66.
*Hon. John T. Gilman, LL.D. . . . .	Exeter, N.H. . . . .	Sep. 1, 1828, ,, 74.
*William Goddard . . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	Dec. 23, 1817, ,, 77.
*Prof. William G. Goddard . . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	Feb. 16, 1846, ,, 52.
*Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough . . . . .	Easton, Md. . . . .	
*Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Nov. 24, 1848, ,, 65.
*Isaac Goodwin, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Sep. 16, 1832, ,, 46.
*Hon. Christopher Gore, LL.D. . . . .	Waltham . . . . .	Mar. 1, 1827, ,, 69.
*Hon. William Gray . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1825, ,, 75.

John Green, M.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Prof. Simon Greenleaf, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1853, æt. 69.
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*Hon. Thomas S. Grimké, LL.D. . . . .	Charleston, S.C. . . . .	Oct. 1, 1834, ,, 48.
*Nathan Guilford, Esq. . . . .	Cincinnati, O. . . . .	Dec. 18, 1854, ,, 68.
Rev. Edward E. Hale . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Thomas L. Halsey, Esq. . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	Nov. 12, 1838, ,, 87.
*Alexander C. Hanson . . . . .	Georgetown, D.C. . . . .	Apr. 23, 1819, ,, 33.
*Hon. Robert G. Harper . . . . .	Baltimore, Md. . . . .	Mar. 15, 1824, ,, 60.
*Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D. . . . .	Dorchester . . . . .	April 3, 1842, ,, 73.
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*Ferdinando Rodolph Hassler . . . . .	Washington, D.C. . . . .	Nov. 20, 1843, ,, 74.
*Nathaniel A. Haven, Esq. . . . .	Portsmouth, N.H. . . . .	June 3, 1826, ,, 36.
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*Rev. John Heckewelder . . . . .	Bethlehem, Penn. . . . .	Jan. 31, 1823, ,, 79.
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Rev. Francis Herron . . . . .	Pittsburgh, Penn. . . . .	
Samuel P. Hildreth, M.D. . . . .	Marietta, Ohio . . . . .	
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*Hon. Mark L. Hill . . . . .	Phippsburg, Me. . . . .	Nov. 26, 1842, ,, 71.
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*Rt. Rev. John H. Hobart, D.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Sep. 20, 1830, ,, 54.
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*Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	June 4, 1837, ,, 73.
*Hon. John Hooker . . . . .	Springfield . . . . .	Mar. 7, 1829, ,, 67.
*David Hosack, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Dec. 22, 1835, ,, 66.
*Hon. John E. Howard . . . . .	Baltimore, Md. . . . .	Oct. 12, 1827, ,, 75.
*Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard . . . . .	Middletown, Conn. . . . .	Oct. 8, 1855, ,, 55.
Hon. Charles Hudson . . . . .	Lexington . . . . .	
*Hon. David Humphreys, LL.D. . . . .	New Haven, Conn. . . . .	Feb. 21, 1818, ,, 66.
*Rev. James Inglis, D.D. . . . .	Baltimore, Md. . . . .	Aug. 15, 1820.
Washington Irving, LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
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*Eleazer James, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Apr. 14, 1843, ,, 88.
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*Hon. John Jay . . . . .	Bedford, N.Y. . . . .	May 17, 1829, ,, 83.
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Samuel Jennison, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
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*John Coffin Jones . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Oct. 25, 1829, ,, 79.

*Hon. William Jones . . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	April 3, 1822, æt. 68.
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Elisha Kent Kane, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	
*Hon. James Kent, LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Dec. 12, 1847, „ 84.
*Hon. Rufus King, LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Apr. 29, 1827, „ 72.
Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Rev. John T. Kirkland, D.D., LL.D.	Boston . . . . .	Apr. 26, 1840, „ 69.
Increase A. Lapham, Esq. . . . .	Milwaukie, Wis. . . . .	
*Rev. John Lathrop, D.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Jan. 4, 1816, „ 76.
*John Lathrop, jun., Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Jan. 30, 1820, „ 48.
*Hon. Abbott Lawrence . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Aug. 18, 1855, „ 62.
*Col. Tobias Lear . . . . .	Washington, D.C. . . . .	Oct. 11, 1816.
James Lenox, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	
*Hon. Enoch Lincoln . . . . .	Portland, Me. . . . .	Oct. 11, 1829, „ 40.
*Hon. Levi Lincoln . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Apr. 14, 1820, „ 71.
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*William Lincoln, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1843, „ 42.
*Hon. John W. Lincoln . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Oct. 2, 1852, „ 65.
Charles C. Little, Esq. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	
George Livermore, Esq. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	
*Hon. Brookholst Livingston, LL.D.	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Mar. 18, 1823, „ 65.
*Hon. James Lloyd, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	April 5, 1831, „ 61.
*Nathaniel Lord, Esq. . . . .	Ipswich . . . . .	Oct. 16, 1852, „ 72.
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*Hon. Daniel Lyman . . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . . .	Oct. 16, 1830.
*Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq. . . . .	Northampton . . . . .	Nov. 1, 1825, „ 42.
*Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D. . . . .	Hatfield . . . . .	Mar. 27, 1828, „ 78.
*Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1831, „ 83.
*William Machure, Esq. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	Mar. 23, 1840.
Hon. George P. Marsh . . . . .	Burlington, Vt. . . . .	
*Capt. Hugh McCall . . . . .	Savannah, Ga. . . . .	June 10, 1824, „ 57.
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*Prof. Joseph McKean, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	Mar. 17, 1818, „ 41.
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Alexander K. Marshall . . . . .	Washington, Ky. . . . .	
*Hon. John Marshall, LL.D. . . . .	Richmond, Va. . . . .	July 6, 1835, „ 80.
*Hon. Jeremiah Mason, LL.D. . . .	Boston . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1848, „ 80.
*Rev. John M. Mason, D.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Dec. 22, 1829, „ 60.
William W. Mather, LL.D. . . . .	Columbus, O. . . . .	
James Mease, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	
Hon. Pliny Merrick, LL.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Hon. James C. Merrill . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1853, „ 69.

Hon. Theron Metcalf, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
*Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D. . . . .	Princeton, N.J. . . . .	Jan. 8, 1850, æt. 91.
*Hon. Elijah H. Mills . . . . .	Northampton . . . . .	May 6, 1829, ,, 52.
*Hon. S. L. Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Sep. 8, 1831, ,, 67.
*Hon. James Munroe, LL.D. . . . .	Oak Hill, Va. . . . .	July 4, 1831, ,, 72.
Hon. Jesse Moore . . . . .	Meadville, Penn. . . . .	
*Hon. Gouverneur Morris, LL.D. . . . .	Morrisania, N.Y. . . . .	Nov. 6, 1816, ,, 64.
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*Rev. Jedediah Morse, D.D. . . . .	Charlestown . . . . .	June 9, 1826, ,, 65.
*Samuel G. Morton, M.D. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	May 15, 1851, ,, 52.
*Rev. Henry A. Muhlenburgh, D.D. . . . .	Philadelphia, Penn. . . . .	Aug. 11, 1844, ,, 62.
Joel Munsell, Esq. . . . .	Albany, N.Y. . . . .	
*Rev. William Nash . . . . .	West Boylston . . . . .	Mar. 25, 1829, ,, 60.
Hon. Rejoice Newton . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Hon. Amasa Paine . . . . .	Troy, N.Y. . . . .	Dec. 1823.
*Hon. Elijah Paine, LL.D. . . . .	Williamstown, Vt. . . . .	Apr. 21, 1842, ,, 85.
Frederick W. Paine, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Hon. Nathaniel Paine . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Oct. 8, 1840, ,, 81.
*William Paine, M.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Apr. 19, 1833, ,, 83.
*Rev. Elijah Parish, D.D. . . . .	Byfield . . . . .	Oct. 14, 1825, ,, 62.
*John Park, M.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Mar. 2, 1852, ,, 77.
*Hon. Isaac Parker, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	July 25, 1830, ,, 62.
*Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Nov. 12, 1852, ,, 64.
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*Hon. John Phillips . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	May 29, 1823, ,, 52.
*Hon. William Phillips . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	May 26, 1827, ,, 77.
*Hon. John Pickering, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	May 5, 1846, ,, 69.
*Rev. John Pierce, D.D. . . . .	Brookline . . . . .	Aug. 24, 1849, ,, 76.
*Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, LL.D. . . . .	Charleston, S.C. . . . .	Aug. 16, 1825, ,, 69.
*Gen. Thomas Pinckney . . . . .	Charleston, S.C. . . . .	Nov. 2, 1828, ,, 78.
*Hon. Timothy Pitkin, LL.D. . . . .	Farmington, Conn. . . . .	Dec. 18, 1847, ,, 82.
*Hon. William Plumer . . . . .	Epping, N.H. . . . .	Dec. 23, 1850, ,, 92.
*Jacob Porter, M.D. . . . .	Plainfield . . . . .	Nov. 15, 1846, ,, 63.
Hon. Chandler E. Potter . . . . .	Manchester, N.H. . . . .	
*Rev. John Prince, LL.D. . . . .	Salem . . . . .	June 7, 1836, ,, 84.
William H. Prescott, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . . .	
Dudley H. Rhodes, Esq. . . . .	Zanesville, Ohio . . . . .	
*Rev. John H. Rice, D.D. . . . .	Prince Ed. Co., Va. . . . .	Sep. 3, 1831, ,, 52.
*Obadiah Rich, Esq. . . . .	Port Mahon, Minorca . . . . .	Jan. 20, 1850.
*Hon. Edward H. Robbins . . . . .	Milton . . . . .	Dec. 29, 1829, ,, 72.



*Rev. Samnel P. Robbins . . . .	Marietta, Ohio . . . .	Sep. 1823, æt. 45.
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*Hon. Benjamin Russell . . . .	Boston . . . .	Jan. 4, 1845, ,, 83.
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*Hon. Winthrop Sargent . . . .	Natchez, Miss. . . .	June 3, 1820, ,, 67.
*Samuel Savage, M.D. . . . .	Barnstable . . . .	June 28, 1831, ,, 82.
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*Hon. Samuel Sewall, LL.D. . . .	Marblehead . . . .	June 8, 1814, ,, 56.
Lemuel Shattuck, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . .	
*Charles Shaw, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . .	Nov. 1, 1828, ,, 46.
Hon. Lemuel Shaw, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . .	
*William S. Shaw, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . .	Apr. 25, 1826, ,, 47.
*Hon. James Sheafe . . . . .	Portsmouth, N.H. . . .	Dec. 1829, ,, 74.
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Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. . . .	Boston . . . .	
Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. . .	New Haven . . . .	
Hon. David Smith . . . . .	Columbus, Ohio . . . .	
*Hon. Jeremiah Smith, LL.D. . . .	Exeter, N.H. . . .	Sep. 21, 1842, ,, 82.
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Jared Sparks, LL.D. . . . .	Cambridge . . . .	
*Nathaniel Spooner, Esq. . . . .	Plymouth . . . .	Feb. 20, 1826, ,, 67.
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Hon. William R. Staples . . . .	Providence, R.I. . . .	
*Hon. William Stedman . . . . .	Newburyport . . . .	Aug. 31, 1831, ,, 66.
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Hon. Charles Sumner . . . . .	Boston . . . .	
*James Swords, Esq. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . .	1843.
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*Hon. Bezaleel Taft, jun. . . . .	Uxbridge . . . .	July 16, 1846, ,, 65.
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*Hon. Joshua Thomas . . . . .	Plymouth . . . .	Jan. 10, 1821, ,, 69.
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William Thomas, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . .	
Abraham R. Thompson, M.D. . . .	Charlestown . . . .	
*Hon. John Thompson . . . . .	Chillicothe, Ohio . . .	Dec. 2, 1842, ,, 75.
*Hon. Charles Thomson . . . . .	Lower Merion, Penn. .	Aug. 16, 1824, ,, 94.
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Pardon D. Tiffany, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq. . . . .	Taunton . . . . .	Apr. 24, 1818, æt. 51.
*Hon. Daniel D. Tompkins, LL.D. . . . .	Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y. . . . .	June 11, 1825, ,, 50.
*Rev. Benjamin Trumbull . . . . .	North Haven, Conn. . . . .	Feb. 2, 1820, ,, 85.
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*Ichabod Tucker, Esq. . . . .	Salem . . . . .	Oct. 22, 1846, ,, 81.
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*Hon. William Tudor . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	July 8, 1819, ,, 69.
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*Hon. Stephen van Rensselaer . . . . .	Albany, N.Y. . . . .	Jan. 26, 1839, ,, 73.
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*Thomas Wallcut, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	June 5, 1840, ,, 82.
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Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	
*Hon. Bushrod Washington, LL.D. . . . .	Mount Vernon, Va. . . . .	Nov. 26, 1829, ,, 71.
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*Hon. Daniel Webster, LL.D. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Oct. 24, 1852, ,, 70.
*Redford Webster, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	Aug. 31, 1833, ,, 72.
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*Hon. Henry Wheaton, LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	Mar. 11, 1848, ,, 63.
*Theophilus Wheeler, Esq. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Aug. 14, 1840, ,, 76.
*Kilborn Whitman, Esq. . . . .	Pembroke . . . . .	Dec. 11, 1835, ,, 71.
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Joseph Willard, Esq. . . . .	Boston . . . . .	
Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D. . . . .	Deerfield . . . . .	
*Hon. Hugh Williamson, M.D., LL.D. . . . .	New York, N.Y. . . . .	May 22, 1819, ,, 83.
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*Isaac Winslow, M.D. . . . .	Marshfield . . . . .	Oct. 3, 1819, ,, 81.
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Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D. . . . .	Brunswick, Me. . . . .	
*Samuel B. Woodward, M.D. . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1850, ,, 63.
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*Prof. John Severin Vater . . . . .	1826, „ 55.

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